SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1877.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1878.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held in the Municipal Buildings on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of further considering the Municipal Budget for 1878. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and there were also present Mr. Kirkham, Mr. F. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Sir F. Souter, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner said—Before we discuss the Executive Engineer's Budget I wish to make a remark in reference to the reductions which I have proposed in the appointments of superintendents, as I think it may save some discussion further on. I consulted the Deputy Executive Engineer on this subject some time ago when I submitted a memorandum to the Town Council on the drainage proposition, and Mr. Braham then agreed with me that two out of the four appointments might be abolished. Now, however, he is of opinion that it would not be advisable to dispense with the superintendent of roads, and, therefore, on that account, and in consequence of the saving which I find can be effected by the lower rates for metalling and sandstone, I propose to leave the superintendent of roads' appointment as it is, and to abolish only the appointment of Superintendent of New Works, which Mr. Braham considers is not required.

It was decided that the point should be considered when the item of the Superintendent of New Works' salary should be reached.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended that after the 1st of July next, when Mr. Walton will return to take up the duties of his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, he shall receive the maximum salary appointed by the Act. The Commissioner urged that if Mr. Walton had continued in the performance of his regular duties he would have received the increase at the same time that the Health Officer's salary was raised to the maximum. Even when Mr. Walton came back, his duties in connection with the water-works would not cease, as those works would not be completed by that time, and he would have to be constantly going backward and forward.

The Chairman—This is the first intimation we have had that the works will not be completed.

Dr. Blaney said that Mr. Walton's latest report, a copy of which he received yesterday, contained an assurance that the work would be completed, and if it was not completed, there would be a great loss to the city, say 30 or 40 lacs of rupees. It was so serious a matter that if the Municipal Commissioner considered the work would not be finished next year, they ought to try to do something to expedite it.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—Mr. Walton has been holding out to us a hope that the works will be finished.

The Municipal Commissioner thought the Toolsee works themselves might be finished, but he did not think the water would be in the reservoir—he was afraid not.

Dr. Blaney—On that statement, I propose the Council should devote a day next week to Mr. Walton's latest Progress Report.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the Council should look more to the reduction than the augmentation of salaries of their officials.

Mr. Kirkham—Did you object to the increase of the Health Officer's salary on the same principle?

Mr. Nowrojee—I did.

After some conversation, it was decided to leave the matter as it stands at present, and when Mr. Walton returns to his duty as Executive Engineer the question of his salary will be brought before the Corporation.

When the item of the Deputy Executive Engineer came o be considered,

Dr. Blaney said the Deputy Executive Engineer had spent his time during the year in a department with which he had nothing to do, and he had given abundant evidence himself that he was not wanted. It had been said that the drainage question was a question the more writing and the more talking about which only produced the greater confusion; and the Deputy Executive Engineer's reports in the sphere of another man's work were evidence of a want of work in his own department.

The Chairman—I do not think that is a fair remark to make. If Dr. Blaney could show that Mr. Braham had neglected his ordinary office work, there might be some room for the observation; but for employing his leisure time at the request of the Town Council, in writing certain reports, he ought not to be attacked in this unjustifiable manner.

Dr. Blaney said he had been wrong, and would withdraw his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I think we ought to thank Mr. Braham for his reports.

Mr. Kirkham said the discussion was purposeless, as they were bound by the Act to have an officer in charge of this department.

On the proposition of the Chairman the items of Rs. 800 salary and Rs. 160, "contribution towards Government pension, &c. of the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge" was sanctioned.

The abolition of the appointment of "Superintendent of New Works and General Repairs" (salary, Rs. 200 per mensem), as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, was sanctioned.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote said the Inspector of Lighting (salary, Rs. 350), was absent from his duties for 2½ months this year, without any one being appointed to act for him, and he inferred that the appointment was a sinecure, and might very well be abolished.

The Deputy Executive Engineer being appealed to, expressed an opinion that an inspector of lighting was very necessary to test the gas supplied by the Gas Company and to see that the street lamps were lighted and extinguished at proper times.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that a payment of Rs. 100 a month should be sanctioned for this purpose, to be paid to some person already connected with the department, who could undertake the work in addition to his present duties.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote said the Commissioner had told him that there were too many servants of the Municipality and too little work, and he thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Nowrojee should be sanctioned.

Mr. Nowrojee's proposition was agreed to.

THE TRAMWAYS.

In connection with the question of Road Repairs,

The Chairman asked if the Municipal Commissioner had it in his power to give to the Tramway Company the right of using the whole road. Opposite the Byculla station, the Tramway Company had a stable in a corner which ought to be cut off to improve the street, and they were allowed to ecroach on half of what street there was.

Mr. Kirkham thought there was great room for improvement in the road at this point.

Mr. Mathew said he saw from the papers of that day that an extension of the tramway as far as the Victoria Gardens had been sanctioned. He wished to ask whether the proposition ever received the approval of the Town Council. Did the Municipal Commissioner consult the Council on the subject?

The Commissioner—No, I did not.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—It is a matter entirely in the Commissioner's own discretion.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen asked if it was intended that the tramway should be carried over the bridge at the Byculla station.

The Commissioner—Yes, but there is to be a footpath on each side for foot passengers.

Mr. Shantaram—There will not be much room for carts and carriages.

The Commissioner—There will be plenty of room for two carriages to pass.

The Chairman—There is a very large amount of traffic over that bridge.

Mr. Mathew thought it was a matter which ought to have come before the Town Council. He knew nothing about it, till he saw the announcement in the newspapers.

The Chairman—Though the Tramways Act gives the Commissioner power to sanction the extensions it does not give him power over the whole roads of the island. We have to pay rates for these roads, and they ought not to be given up to anybody who likes to use them.

Dr. Blaney—By the Municipal Act the roads are vested in the Corporation, and any new legislation, such as the Tramways Act, which takes that right away, infringes the existing Municipal Act.

The Commissioner said he was asked whether he had any objection to the extension, and he replied that he had not, and the application was sent in to Government and sanctioned.

The Chairman—If the Government is going to take charge of the Municipality, of course it is a different thing.

The Commissioner—It is in charge of Government.

Mr. Kirkham said there were more accidents on this bridge than at any other place in Bombay.

Mr. Mathew—There is too much traffic over it now.

The Commissioner—They (the Railway Company?) have agreed to build another.

Dr. Blaney—They agreed to that a number of years ago.

Sir F. Souter said the bridge was a very awkward place even now, there was no doubt.

The subject then dropped.

FOOTPATHS.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to the state of the footpaths, which, he said, ought to be repaired thoroughly, so that there would be no excuse for foot passengers walking in the middle of the streets where they were liable to accidents.

Sir F. Souter quite agreed with Mr. Nowrojee on this point. The people would not walk on the footpaths at present, because they were rough and cut their feet.

Mr. Nowrojee hoped that what had been said would induce the executive officers to give particular attention to the matter.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS' ESTIMATES.

The estimate submitted by the Municipal Commissioner for the maintenance of steam rollers was Rs. 20,500.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had been informed that the Superintendent of Workshops would undertake to perform this work at a cost of Rs. 13,000. He therefore proposed that the Superintendent of Workshops should be asked to submit an estimate.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Superintendent of Workshops had submitted an estimate, the amount of which was Rs. 15,000. Mr. Nowrojee said then he would propose that the Budget estimate for this work be reduced to Rs. 15,000, and that the work should be placed in charge of Mr. Rowe.

A member asked the Municipal Commissioner if he thought Rs. 15,000 would be sufficient.

The Commissioner—No, I do not. Mr. Rugoonath Khote said the Council had nothing to do with the question in whose hands the detail work of a department should be placed. They had merely to fix upon the amount to be spent.

The Chairman said it lay with the Municipal Commissioner. If the Commissioner thought fit to adopt the recommendation of any subordinate officer and propose its sanction on his own responsibilty to the Town Council, he might do so; but he (the Chairman) objected to the names of subordinate officers being brought up at Town Council meetings in the way they had been during the last week or two. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Frank Souter quite agreed with every word the Chairman had said.

On Mr. Nowrojee's proposition to reduce the estimate being put to the vote, it was lost by a large majority, Mr. Nowrojee and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay alone voting for it.

The amounts sanctioned for the various sub-departments of the Engineer's Department were:—

	Budget estimate for 1878. Rs.	Estimate for 1877. Rs.	Actual expenditure for 1876. Rs.
Executive Engineer's Establishment	65,592	69,970	67,180
Public Lighting Branch	2,56,878	2,59,878	2,84,659
Road Watering	54,627	59,677	64,871
Road Repairs	2,56,300	2,70,000	2,53,705

The Council adjourned to Tuesday at 2 p. m.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th October 1877 was 9,922 maunds and in money Rs. 739. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th Oct. 1877.		Week ending 14th Oct. 1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	2,275	Mds	4,247	...		Mds	1,972
Amount	Rs.	1,426	Rs.	2,231	...		Rs.	805
GRAIN—								
Weight	Mds	66,224	Mds	27,396	Mds	38,828	...	
Amount	Rs.	18,448	Rs.	7,534	Rs.	10,914	...	
JAGREE—								
Weight	Mds	2,272	Mds	2,819	..		Mds	545
Amount	Rs.	588	Rs.	728	...		Rs.	140
OPIUM—								
Weight	Mds	73	Mds	361	...		Mds	288
Amount	Rs.	185	Rs.	912	...		Rs.	727
P. GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	3,154	Mds	9,219	..		Mds	6 065
Amount	Rs.	3,311	Rs.	8,227	..		Rs.	4,916
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	12,322	Mds	11,464	Mds	858	...	
Amount	Rs.	3,710	Rs.	2,219	Rs.	1,491	...	
SEEDS—								
Weight	Mds	1,189	Mds	5,860	..		Mds	4,771
Amount	Rs.	186	Rs.	1,347	...		Rs.	1,161
SUGAR—								
Weight	Mds	3,578	Mds	4 607				
Amount	Rs.	2,031	Rs.	2,643	..		Mds	1,029
GENERAL					..		Rs.	612
GOODS—								
Weight	Mds	52,224	Mds	67,318	..		Mds	15,094
Amount	Rs.	14,166	Rs.	17,471	..		Rs.	3,305
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	1,43,211	Mds	1,33 289	Mds	9 922	...	
Amount ..	Rs.	44.051	Rs	43.312	Rs.	739	...	

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 13th October 1877 was 69,930 maunds and in money Rs. 1,36,779. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th Oct. 1877.		Week ending 14th Oct. 1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	14,313	Mds	1,908	Mds	12,405	...	
Amount	Rs.	12,492	Rs.	1,833	Rs.	10,659	...	
GRAIN AND SEEDS—								
Weight	Mds	3,08,249	Mds	3,54,762	Mds	70,791	...	
Amount	Rs.	1,90,553	Rs.	1,79,064	Rs.	79,365	...	
WHEAT*—								
Weight	Mds	1,17,304	...		...		...	
Amount	Rs.	67,876	...		...		...	
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	14,912	Mds	34,014	..		Mds	19,102
Amount	Rs.	7,865	Rs.	20,466	...		Rs.	12,601
OPIUM—								
Weight	Mds	1,176	Mds	4,664	...		Mds	3,488
Amount	Rs.	3,743	Rs.	11,671	...		Rs.	7,928
P. GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	13,445	Mds.	10,988	Mds	2,457	..	
Amount	Rs.	21,714	Rs.	17,177	Rs.	4,537	..	
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight	Mds	1,49,721	Mds	1,42,854	Mds	6,867	...	
Amount	Rs.	1,37,578	Rs.	74,831	Rs.	62,747	...	
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	6,19,120	Mds	5,49,190	Mds	69 930	..	
Amount	Rs.	4,41,821	Rs.	3,05,042	Rs.	1,36,779	...	

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE WEATHER AND PRICES OF GRAIN IN MADRAS.

ACCORDING to native expectations it was absolutely necessary that it should have rained in Madras on Tuesday last, being the second day of the native month, otherwise the prices of grain would again have gone up. Fortunately, there were gentle showers in Mylapore and some other parts of the town, so the bazaarmen are satified and have no excuse for raising their prices. A few smart showers of rain fell all over Madras on Wednesday morning between two and four o'clock. During the day, however, the weather was very hot, but clouds were banking up last night and there was just a slight sprinkling of rain at about one o'clock yesterday morning. The out-look assuredly is melancholy, for the North-East monsoon seems to be hanging off apparently. The latest weather telegrams received by the Government from Collectors of Districts show that there has been rain, more or less, in most of the districts, and that the improvement, generally, in the agricultural prospects continuee.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 19.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

SINGULAR APPEAL.

AN appeal has, we understand, been made to the Government of India by a native nobleman, named Muhammad Akbar Khan Pipulzai, for more adequate protection against the ill-treatment of the Vernacular Press than is afforded him by the present Press Laws. If this gentleman's case is really such as it has been represented to us —and we have no reason to believe it otherwise—it seems to be curiously illustrative of the way in which the liberty of the Press is regarded by the higher class of natives; and we would beg to suggest that the Government would do well to publish both the petition to which we refer, and the answer that may be vouchsafed to it by the authorities. It seems that Muhammad Akbar Khan, though presumably a British subject, is of noble Afghan descent and at present resident in Kabul. Under such circumstances, it seems rather odd that his grievance should be the oppression, not of the Amir or of the Kabul darbar, but—of the Punjab Vernacular Press! He declares that not only he himself, but many other native nobles and gentlemen in every part, suffer grievous injury from the licentious character of the native Press. He points out that the present Press Act—Act XXV. of 1867—is inadequate to protect native gentlemen of rank from the abuse, or the slander, of the native papers; and that, consequently, all who value their reputation are compelled to pay large sums as black mail, or else submit to have their character traduced, to be represented as wicked men or as traitors to Government, and in various other ways to be calumniated. The petitioner complains that, cases under the Act not being appealable, the libellers often manage to escape scot-free; and further that, even if convicted, it generally turns out that they are men of straw, possessing no other property "than their presses and three or four stones, to the value of one or two hundred rupees." The petitioner therefore prays "that no person possessing property of less value than rupees ten thousand may be allowed to be a proprietor or Editor of a Press; that he may not compel anybody to subscribe to his paper; that, when he sends by dak his paper to a subscriber, he may be ordered to show, under pain of a penalty, to the Postmaster, application of that subscriber for the paper; and that the Press Act may be so amended that cases decided under it may be open to appeal."

The petitioner further declares, that defamatory remarks on Rajas and Chiefs are especially "beneficial to such an Editor," for the following reasons: first, the people consider him as their well-wieher; and, secondly, they look upon him as a great authority, as daring to criticise such great personages. Other Rajas and Chiefs dread him, under the impression that he may write against them, as he did against their compeers. They therefore subscribe to his newspaper, and assign an annual sum of money to him. If there be a little delay in the payment of this annual assignment, "he writes in his paper, saying that no good account of such State is nowadays heard of. *The annual sum is immediately remitted.* The Editor calls over every year to each State, remains there for from twenty to twenty-five days, receives money, *khillats*, and sumptuous meals, and comes back." We are not in a position to judge how far these statements may be considered to indicate an exceptional state of things, or whether the abuses complained of are common. The statements have been put before us, we are confident, in good faith; and we have no doubt that the Government will see the ustice of taking them into consideration, and of making some enquiry into the matter. That they are highly suggestive, and unpleasantly so, we think every one will allow.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

(*Times' Special Correspondent with the Turkish Army.*)

ERZEROUM, SEPT. 10.

THE conduct of the Circassians, who are deserting in large numbers, is causing Mukhtar Pasha much unsasiness. On Thursday he telegraphed to the Governor of Erzeroum to be on the watch for a body of 180, who had deserted *en masse*. Troops were sent out from here to scour the roads between this and Kars, while the Mushir detached two bodies of regular Cavalry in pursuit. These precautions resulted in the capture of a band of 167 men, all complecely armed with repeating rifle and revolver, who stated that, having preferred numerous petitions to the Commander-in-Chief, to which he deigned no reply, they had determined to come to Erzeroum and lay them before the Vali. If they were still treated with scorn, they would report the matter to the Sublime Porte and return to their homes. They were disarmed, brought in here as prisoners, and confined in gaol, their officers being allowed out on their parole, unarmed. I have met one of the latter, and must say that their grounds of complaint seem reasonable enough. They are shared by every officer and man in the Army. "We left our homes," they say, "and volunteered to fight for our religion against our ancient enemy, the Russian; but we are given no pay; we seldom get rations for ourselves, never for our horses; we are given no bedding or blankets either for ourselves or our cattle. In consequence of the presence of the English Pasha, we are not allowed to plunder as our bretheren are with Kurd Ismail Hakki Pasha's Army, were the English officers do not mind plundering. In fact, we and our horses were dying of cold and starvation; and so, as Mukhtar Pasha would not listen to our complaints, we came in here." Since the middle of July 2,000 of these men have deserted, and, as they are armed with the best weapons America can produce, the safety of life and property in Armenia has not been enhanced. Bands of Kurds, too, finding no scope for their talents in the vicinity of their clansman's Army, have turned their attention to the rich villages on the Passin and Erzeroum plains.

It transpires that the robbers who made an attack on the village of Yamordjik, about four miles from this, were headed by a Kurd named Dobeych, who, of course, had escaped, together with his followers. The village suffered a loss of three men killed and two wounded, while 184 head of cattle and 350 sheep were driven off. One would think it would be easy enough to apprehend a party laden with such booty; but, as a Turkish official said to me, the Ottoman Government does not wish at present to disturb the peaceful relations that exist between them and the Kurds, who, consequently are permitted to rob and murder with impunity.

I received a visit yesterday from a Turkish officer whose acquaintance I made earlier in the war, and who has lately been employed on the Staff of Ismail Pasha's Army. He is a well-educated, intelligent young man, a pupil of the Military School in Constantinople. He spoke with the greatest contempt of the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish right wing, who, he said, never thought about his soldier's comfort, but considered that if he prayed sufficiently, all would go right. He also spoke in the strongest terms as to the employment of the Kurds, who, he said, hampered all their movements, and brought discredit on the Mahomedan religion by their foul and dastardly crimes; but as they are encouraged by Kurd Ismail Pasha, what can be done? This officer was present at the affair on the 3rd of September, which Ismail Pasha has telegraphed to the Porte as a marvellous victory for the Turkish arms, but which my informant described as a most disgraceful *debandde*. It appears that on the night of the 2d of September Kurd Ismail Pasha sent forward a force to reconnoitre towards Igdyr. It consisted of come hundreds of Arab Irregulars, supported by three battalions, four guns, and a regiment of regular Cavalry. The Irregulars pushed forward, and, under cover of the darkness, entered a walled-in orchard in the immediate vicinity of Igdyr; but, by the usual fatality attending all Turkish movements, the Regulars did not come up until the Russians, having had notice of their advance, were strongly post-d to receive them. Lining a rocky ridge, having the appearance of a natural rampart, checking the Turks with their heavy artillery, the Russians, who up to this time had not noticed the occupation of the orchard, were rudely disturbed by a sharp rifle fire upon their right flank. Swinging round a gun, they brought it to bear on the orchard; and, as my informant, who at that moment was conveying an order to the Arab Irregulars, said, the very first shot caused such a panic that, abandoning their horses, these dashing warriors escaped on foot, headed by Sheikh Khalid Effendi, towards the main Turkish body, who also beat a somewhat hasty retreat. The Arabs lost 32 men in the orchard and their Chief, while about 50 more men were cut down in their flight. My friend is not very sparing in his strictures on the senior officers with Kurd Ismail's Army. The sufferings of the men he describes as intense. They have no doctors, no medicines, no hospitals, no litters, and no ambulances for an army of 30,000 men. All sick and wounded are sent in here for treatment, and, as he said, very few ever reach their destination. He told me a story of these same Arab warriors which is worth repeating. It seems that on the 28th ult. Ismail Pasha sent out a party of 120 Arab Cavalry to intercept the Russian post, usually escorted only by 14 men. The Arabs separated into two parties, and one of these, unfortunately, came across the postal escort, strengthened to 35 sabres. The Russians, sending on the letter-bags with two men, dismounted, and, by their accurate rifle fire, checked and finally repulsed the Arabs, who returned to camp, reported that they had killed the whole escort and captured the letter-bags, which contained an enormous quantity of paper-money; but, as they were poor ignorant Arabs, and did not know the value of either letters or money, they had made a great fire and burnt all. It is unnecessary to add that this report, which scarcely bears the stamp of veracity on the face of it, was promptly telegraphed by Kurd Ismail Pasha to the Porte as another Turkish success.

The Russian main Army seems to show signs of more activity. They have brought back their heavy guns from Alexandropol, and have received some trifling reinforcements; but the season is so late that I cannot help thinking they intend to make an intrenched camp at Kurukdara, and remain there during the winter. They would require enormous reinforcements to move Mukhtar from his present very strong position; but it behoves the Grand Duke to strain every nerve to push Kurd Ismail Pasha from his position on Russian soil, and to rid Georgia of Turkish troops before the winter sets in.

THE FEELING AT THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

(*Daily News' Special Correspondent lately with General Gourko.*)

GORNY STUDENI, SEPT. 19.

I FIND the feeling here not so gloomy as I had expected. Military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks, and there is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of the determination to fight it out. The idea of peace is not entertained. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle in which Turkey or Russia must go to the ground irretrievably, and the final issue is not doubted for an instant. Although the struggle must be hard, and may be long, Russia must ultimately crush her adversary, it is held, if only by mere brute force, in default of science, skill, and generalship.

Every preparation is being made for a winter campaign. A military railway from Giurgevo to Simnitza is to be constructed, which will, it is hoped, be ready by the end of October, but I predict not before Christmas. Steam ice-boats have been ordered in view of the freezing of the Danube, with intent to keep the river open. A contract has been taken for warm clothing and housing for the troops during the winter campaign. Everything indicates the Russian determination to carry on the war to the end. Anybody knowing the feeling, not only of the Russian nation but of the army, knows that no other policy is possible, but the responsibility of those whose mismanagement of the campaign has so complicated the future may expect a stern reckoning. General Ignatieff is just now under a cloud. The generals who have muddled the war now complain that he did not give them to understand that the Turks would fight so hard, and misled them as to the numbor of men needed to make an adequate invasion. As well might they say that they did not know the Turks were going to shoot with bullets. All the facts about the Turks were common property before the war; their war strength, their bull-dog courage behind earthworks, their tenacity, their ferocity. Only one element was left out of the calculation, the profound incapacity, of some of this Russian generals.

THE FIGHTING NEAR BIELA.

(*Correspondent Daily News.*)

VODISTCHA, 18 MILES EAST OF BIELA, SEPT. 21.

A PORTION of Mehemet Ali's army, comprising ten battalions, made to-day an offensive reconnaissance, attacking a strongly entrenched Russian position on the ridge commanding the main road to Biela, about fifteen miles south-east of that town. This ridge runs southward at right angles to the valley of the Banichka Lom, and on the left of the ridge in the valley lies the village called Verbaca. The Russians had established batteries, and had twenty-four guns in action on the crest of the ridge, which was also seamed with trenches, and dotted with rifle pits. The Turkish batteries were planted on the heights on either side the main valley above the burnt village of Cherkowna.

The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning with a heavy cannonade. The Turks attacked the Russian right with three battalions. They gallantly pressed up the hill, but being totally unsupported, were driven back by the heavy artillery fire and greatly superior force of infantry on the right. The centre of the Russian position was a thick forest, which the Turks carried, the Russians falling back up the slope. The Turks then assaulted the Russian left, and held the village of Verbaca unsupported for two hours, retiring [at five in the evening before heavy artillery fire and a charge of the Russian infantry.

While these movements were in progress, a direct front attack on the position was made by three battalions of Ottoman infantry, who advanced over the crest where the Turkish batteries were posted, and descended into the valley with enthusiastic cheers. As the bugles sounded the advance the Russian guns opened on the battalions with shrapnel. As they topped the ridge we watched them descend swiftly into the valley, break into lines of skirmishers, and undauntedly advance up the slope amidst a tremendous fire of artillery and infantry. These gallant battalions held their ground. At half-past five we saw the Russian infantry stream down the hill and attempt to drive this direct attack back across the valley. But the Ottoman line tenaciously held its own; in a manner which drew forth enthusiastic eulogies from the spectators. The conflict was continued till after nightfall, and the slope was lighted up by flashes of musketry.

I was present throughout the engagement behind the Turkish batteries under a heavy shell fire. The crest from which the headquarter staff and spectators witnessed this brilliant and interesting conflict gave a magnificient view of the whole country southwards to Tirnova. The horizon was bounded by the long blue masses of the Balkans, the mountains of the Shipka Pass towering conspicuously.

THE MILITARY POSITION IN BULGARIA.

(*Times' Special Correspondent.*)

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 26.

THE weather is clear again to-day and warm. The probability is that we shall now have several weeks of good campaigning after the roads have dried up which will require two or three days of sunshine. The Russians have at last done some work on the roads and bridges leading to their various centres of operation.

Intelligence from Plevna states that the Roumanian trenches have been pushed to within 50 yards of the redoubt north-west of the great redoubt of Gravitza, and, therefore, an assault upon that work is probably imminent. Should this Turkish work fall, the great intrenched camp on the western brow of the ridge upon which stands the Gravitza redoubt will probably be the next object of attack. This camp is the key of the Plevna position. It overhangs the city, and dominates the redoubts west and south-west of the village of Gravitza, and should it fall, the Turkish centre would be pierced and the position untenable. The capture of the redoubt against which the Roumanians are now working would give the besiegers very favourable facilities for attacking the ntrenched camp. Straight along the line of this ridge, where the Roumanians are advancing, was the true direction of attack upon Plevna. Had the Russian Commander-in-Chief commenced on this line with pick and shovel, and merely intrenched himself on the rest of the line around Plevna to prevent flanking sorties from the garrison, while his eminently superior force of Cavalry prevented convoys of provisions approaching from the south and west, he might have taken Plevna, with one-fourth the loss he has now sustained, without, too, making sensible impression on the Turkish lines. This ridge, running east and west, was the palpable highway into the heart of Osman Pasha's position, and his desperate defence and attempted recapture of the great redoubt shows his appreciation of he facts above stated. This ridge dominates all the other Turkish fortifications, and, therefore, must depend upon its own strength alone. Hence a tyro in military engineering should have been able to see that this was the true point of attack. But the tyro was not on the Russian Staff, or his counsels were unheeded, and several assaults

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

were ordered all along the line, in the hope that some of them might be fortunate enough to succeed. The folly of this plan of attack was forcibly illustrated by the fate of Skobelef, and as all the rest of the assailing force was killed, wounded, or dispersed, there were no supports to send him.

Despatches received here from Staff officers in front of Plevna express the utmost confidence that the place will fall into their hands. Should Osman Pasha's Army be finally destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a great flank movement down the valley of Sofia to Adrianople and the Turkish capital itself. Suleiman Pasha has squandered the lives of his Army on the forts in the Shipka Pass, and were he to attempt a withdrawal to oppose this flank movement, he would have Radetzky at his heels at once, and his Army would have their hands full enough without attempting to meddle with the Plevna army of allies.

The Servians have large stores of provisions on their frontiers, and a large arsenal in the town of Kragujevatz, hidden among the mountains in the heart of their country, where shells and cartridges for Russian rifles and cannon may have been manufactured without foreigners knowing anything about it. They have had skilled workmen there from private arsenals in Germany, and could easily replace the Russian line of communications with the Danube by another *via* the valleys of the Morava, Timok, and Sofia.

Should Mehemet Ali Pasha attempt to move to the southward, the Russian hordes of Cavalry would entangle him at every step, while the Russsan Infantry, with its superior mobility, would strew his line of march with the bodies of his men. Perhaps it is with a view to some thing like the above that the Russian commanders keep their hold on the Shipka Pass and persist in their attacks upon Plevna. There is no doubt but what the Turkish powers of resistance are strained to a high degree of tension, and, in such circumstances, semi-civilized organizations like those of Turkey are liable to collapse in the most unexpected manner; so that, in spite of the gross blunders of the Russian Staff, a great change is possible at any moment in the military situation in Bulgaria.

The severe censures upon the Russian Transport Service have been called forth, not so much on account of its deficiency in quantity and material as by the stupid want of service and intelligent management in handling it. The advent, therefore, of some good transport director, which, of course, is not an impossibility, would soon effect a change of things, and produce a corresponding improvement in all the field operations. The same remarks apply to the Russian Hospital Service. They have plenty of material, but the medical officers complain—and justly, no doubt—that they are never given any hints as to *where their field hospitals and depots would be required*, and, consequently, they have been unable to concentrate their supplies at the requisite centres in time to prevent much needless suffering among their wounded. *Up to the* commencement of the siege of Plevna the Russian Army had lost very little by sickness. My knowledge is derived from an inspection of the burying-grounds. Every village has its churchyard—in fact, two of them, since the Christian and Moslem dead are interred *in separate cemeteries: and, therefore, the village graveyards tell the story* of the Russian deaths by ordinary sickness. The numbers of these graves are surprisingly small, compared with the usual percentage of deaths from natural causes.

There is an abundance of wheat and barley *remaining in Bulgaria. Every hamlet is* crowded with immense stacks of these grains, while a very large crop of Indian corn is awaiting the husbandman. Very little of *these crops raised this year in Roumania has been touched by the Russians; consequently, they* have provisions in abundance for man and beast. If they can surmount the difficulty of obtaining fuel, they can winter in Bulgaria very comfortably.

This is the situation of affairs at present. *With the continuance of past bad generalship* on both sides, anything and everything is possible; but, with the advent of a good commander, possessing necessary powers, it can be seen *from the above sketch that the whole aspect of the campaign may be changed* in a week.

As to the present *morale* of the Russian forces, there is some difference of opinion; but, from my own experience with them, I am convinced that although the Russian soldier is unreserved in his comments on what he *deems bad management on the part of his* commanders, he forgets all his past grievances when he sees the hated Moslem, and goes at him as though he had always been commanded by Napoleon.

LATER.

No official news has been received here to-day from the front, all military operations having been arrested by the past two days' rain. The temperature has changed suddenly, and it is now quite chilly. This is probably an earnest of clear weather.

General Todleben left here last night for the front.

Two regiments of Cavalry of the Guard passed through Bucharest to-day. The Infantry of the Guard and other Divisions go by train to Fratesti. They are passing here every day on their way to the front.

The two captured Turkish guns mentioned the other day as being of English manufacture were made in Germany.

THE LOM.

(*Times' Correspondent with Mehemet Ali.*)

SHUMLA, SEPT. 26.

Continuous wet weather renders transport by heavy vehicles quite impracticable.

Out of solicitude to secure supplies and on account of the massing of very considerable forces of the enemy on the Lom, as ascertained by reconnaisances, Mehemet Ali, on the 24th was induced to lead back his army to its previous excellent positions on the Kara Lom.

THE WAR.

(*Times*, Sept, 26.)

THE account of the action at Cerkovna which we have received from our Correspondent with the Army of Mehemet Ali not only gives a vivid description of the unsuccessful Turkish advance against Verboka, but throws considerable light on the previous movements of the Army of Shumla. This Army consists of two Corps. The first Corps, named the Corps of Rasgrad, forms the right of the advance. One of its Divisions, which appears to form the extreme right flank of the whole line, that of Fuad Pasha, was engaged in the action of Kacelyevo on the 5th of September, and of Sinankoi on the 15th. The Division of Nejib Pasha, which seems to be the left of the Corps of Rasgrad, was engaged at Karahassankoi on the 30th of August, and furnished the ten battalions that formed the first line on the 21st of September at the action near Cerkovna. At the latter place, however, there were also present some Egyptian battalions. None of the Egyptian troops are, however, included in the 1st Army Corps. They form part of the 2d Army Corps or Corps of Djuma, which is commanded by Prince Hassan, and are for the most part incorporated in its first Division. This Division is the right Division of the 2d Corps. It would thus appear that on the 21st of September at Cerkovna the extreme left of the Corps of Rasgrad and the extreme right of the Corps of Djuma were engaged. Should this calculation be correct, it shows that Mehemet Ali has not moved directly against the Russian line in front of the Jantra. His main body was originally considerably north of Rasgrad in the direction of Rustchuk. It then seemed that he proposed an advance against the left centre of the Army of the Csarewitch. Such a course offered to him brilliant strategical results. If he could burst through the Russian line between Biela and the Danube he would be close to the bridges at Sistova, the most important point in the Russian line of communication, and could have cut off the retreat of the divisions of the Csarewitch stationed south of his point of attack, and have also seriously threatened the safety of the army in front of Plevna. If such was his intention, he seems speedily to have abandoned it. Possibly the intrenched camp which is held by the Russian 12th Corps in the vicinity of Tristenik appeared too formidable an obstacle to an advance along the bank of the Danube. He then seems to have begun a diagonal movement towards the south-west, probably with the intention of turning the Russian right flank in front of Biela. This supposition is borne out by the distribution of the troops in the affair of Cerkovna on Friday last. That place lies about 15 miles to the south-east of Biela, and there we find towards the end of last week the left of the Corps of Rasgrad and the right of the Corps of Djuma; in fact, the centre of the Army of Mehemet Ali. At this time the two Divisions of Salih Pasha and of Salim Pasha, which form the left of the 2d Army Corps, were probably south of Cerkovna. Some colour is thus given to the idea that the combat at Cerkovna may have only been brought about through a reconnaissance undertaken to ascertain the strength of the enemy being carried too far by the uncontrollabe valour of the Ottoman soldiery. If it were so, however, it has proved ill-advised, for it has laid bare the dispositions of the Turkish Commander. Such is frequently the result of reconnaissances in force. They *are double edged tools in warfare, and should be very sparingly used. They* always cost a considerable sacrifice of men, not unfrequently betray the designs of the general who employs them, and the information that they *gain can usually be more satisfactorily* obtained by small parties of active horsemen.

The results of the action at Cerkovna have not become manifest. *It is possible that* Mehemet Ali, [illegible] of the strength of the Russian position in that direction, has fallen back with a view *of more closely concentrating his whole force towards his left, and making* a push round the flank of the Csarewitch still further to the south. Such a retrograde movement would not have been required had Suleiman Pasha, instead of wasting time and men in his wild assaults on the works of General Radetzky in the Shipka Pass, crossed the Balkans by the Iron Gate, and moved against the Jantra on the left of Mehemet Ali. The latter commander has now little prospect of successfully pursuing any other than a *flank movement. He justly does not seem disposed to again assail* the intrenchments on the Banicka-Lom, as our correspondent at Shumla informs us that till the day before yesterday there had been no engagement of masses of troops in that direction, but merely alarms and skirmishes conducted by cavalry.

On the western side of the theatre of war, Turkish accounts state that 20 battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, with two batteries which had advanced from Orchanie, escorting a large convoy of ammunition, succeeded on Sunday in penetrating into Plevna. The Russian official telegrams confirm the appearance of this force in the neighbourhood of Plevna, as the Russian cavalry fell in with it on the 20th and 21st on the Sophia road, and was obliged to retire in front of its infantry near Dubnik, about eight miles from Plevna. It is most extraordinary that if on the 21st the Russian cavalry fell in with this convoy and reported is appearance to Head Quarters measures were not taken to prevent its gaining entrance to the fortress. The successful passage of a convoy through hostile lines is one of the most delicate operations of war. The lines of waggons not only force an escort to march slowly, but also require a large force to guard them, especially when they are liable to be assailed by cavalry. The Russian army at Plevna should have abundance of cavalry, for there are there the 4th and 9th Cavalry Divisions, as well as the Kuban and Terek Cossack Regiments, and such of the Cavalry of the Guard as has already entered Bulgaria. To support the cavalry there was plenty of time to bring up infantry, even if there was previously no force of that arm on the left bank of the Vid, unless the army blockading Plevna has been so much reduced in strength that it is incapable of finding the necessary detachments for one of the ordinary duties of an investment. On the other hand, our Correspondent at Bucharest tells us that Colonel Joursohnine has occupied a selected position to bar the Ottoman reinforcements and supplies from entering the position of Osman Pasha. As we must give the Russian Staff credit for sending a detachment of infantry to assist this cavalry commander, we cannot accept without further confirmation the report that the convoy has actually entered the place, although so far back as Friday it was confessedly within a few miles of it. It is difficult to see how the relief despatched from Orchanie by Chefket Pasha was enabled to come so close without being long previously discovered and molested by the horsemen of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The existence of a force at Orchanie intended to relieve the Ottoman commandant of Plevna has for long been commented upon, and should certainly have been well known at the Russian Head Quarters. It is surprising that its every movement has not been jealously watched by the Cossack cavalry, and its every attempt to advance dogged and report, if not, indeed, hampered by the Muscovite horsemen.

If this convoy has truly arrived in safety, the advantage thus gained to the cause of Islam is second only to that which would accrue from the winning of a decisive victory by Mehemet Ali of the Jantra. The fall of Plevna would be indefinitely deferred, and the troops of Osman Pasha would be so far reinforced as to make them equal if not superior in strength to those in front of him. But this advantage will not long endure. The allied army near Plevna numbered at the beginning of the bombardment 80,000 men. Its losses are estimated at 25,000 men. Thus of the original strength there remain about 50,000, making a considerable allowance for sickness. The forces of Osman Pasha mustered originally at the outside 60,000 men. It is reasonable to suppose that he has lost at least 15,000. The 20 battalions now added to his strength will hardly bring in more than 10,000 effective bayonets, so that he now probably possesses also about 50,000. But the Russian reinforcements are rapidly arriving, and Generel Todleben, whose presence will probably be worth more than 10,000 men, will in a few hours be on the scene to press the siege with all the energy of his determined character and all the resources of his engineering skill.

The official Russian account we published yesterday of the assault on Fort St. Nicholas on the 37th can be easily followed by the aid of the plan we publish this morning. The more the details of the events at this point are considered, the more extraordinary and anomalous does the conduct of Suleiman Pasha appear. It can hardly, however, be believed that his strategy is dictated solely by his own personal will and is not, at least endorsed, if not prompted, by superior authority. It was reported some weeks ago that he had been imperatively ordered to discontinue his front attack and to cross the mountains by another road. If this order were really given it has remained unheeded. The probability is that no such order was issued, and that the leader of the Army of Montenegro is encouraged, if not constrained, to pursue the course that he has adopted by some general plan of the campaign drawn up at the Seraskierate.

It is said that the Russians intend to continue active operations during the winter. They argue that their troops inured to cold, will suffer less than the Turkish battalions recruited in Asia. This may be correct. But it must be remembered that the winter in Bulgaria is not a Russian winter. The great obstacle to military operations during the approaching months will be rain rather than frost. Wet weather will make the tracks which are dignified with the name of roads passable only with great difficulty, and from this cause that army will suffer the most that has the longest line of communications and depends the most upon its transport trains for its food. The Turks in both these respects have the advantage.

In Asia there are reports of an expected renewal of hostilities. The Army of Alexandropol has received reinforcements, it is said, to the amount of 20,000 men, and is to resume the offensive. *On the other hand, Kurd Ismail Pasha is reported to be pressing* back General Tergukasoff, and to confidently anticipate the occupation of Erivan. A winter campaign would be even more severe *in the highlands of the Armenian frontier than in the plains of* Bulgaria, but for this very reason may have been determined upon by the Imperial Government.

(*Times, Sept. 28.*)

A Russian official bulletin issued on Wednesday acknowledges that the convoy escorted by Hafzi Pasha forced its way through the allied cavalry covering the road from Sofia to Plevna and entered the lines of Osman Pasha last Saturday. It is added *that the details of the operations on that day* are unknown. This information is candid, although it must have been extremely bitter for the Russian Head Quarters to *promulgate. The curt brevity of the announcement indicates considerable* dissatisfaction on the part of the Imperial authorities. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the passage of this force into Plevna not only gives physical aid to the defence, but discloses either great negligence or much weakness on the part of the commander of the *blockading army. Two days before it forced its* way within the Turkish works the column of Halzi Pasha was encountered by the Muscovite cavalry. There was plenty of time *then to bring up infantry to oppose its further progress.* If the infantry was available and was not despatched on this important duty the Chief of the Staff betrayed a want of due precaution. If the approach of the convoy was known, but no infantry could be detached from the forces near Radichevo or *Gravitza to oppose him, the force in front of the* Ottoman fortifications must be far too weak for the task assigned to it. But even without the presence of infantry, it is difficult to understand *how a force of only 12,000 men was able to* pierce the curtain of cavalry which might have been drawn up to bar its way, and at the same time to secure the passage through the opposing squadrons of long trains of waggons. With the allied army in front of Plevna there are three divisions of Roumanian cavalry, *three divisions of Russian horse*, and the Cossack brigade, formerly commanded by General Skobelef. These should muster, if at all approaching their regulated strength, at least 10,000 sabres and lances. *Such a force should have* been able to bar the advance of the head of the enemy's column, envelope its flanks, harry its rear, and carry confusion and disorder into the whole line of waggons which accompanied it. This would have been expected from the horsemen of any nation, but more might justly be demanded of the Russian troopers, if we are to give any credit to the accounts that have been widely spread of the efficient manner in which they act as infantry when dismounted. Whatever the explanation may be of the cause that has led to the success of Hafzi Pasha, the fact is now uncontested that he has safely carried reinforcements, supplies, and munitions into the intrenched lines held by Osman Pasha, and his being able to do so demonstrates that the fortress is not invested, but is being merely attacked on a portion of its front.

In these circumstances it is of little avail that the Roumanians have sapped up to within 50 yards of the redoubt which at a distance of 200 yards commands with its fire the great work that they have already occupied. The most difficult portion of their task, even as far as this redoubt is concerned, is still before their pioneers. The sap must be carried in the last 50 yards up the glacis, and the descent into the ditch must still be made. Under the fire of the breechloaders of the garrison it will be extremely difficult to establish breaching batteries, and probably the actual advance against the ramparts will have to be made by the aid of mines. Turkish engineers have never been found wanting in a capacity for subterranean warfare. Counter-mines will probably be freely employed, and many days may probably be expected to elapse before the assault can be delivered. Its success then is problematical, for the attacking columns must advance from narrow trenches and will be able to rush upon the breach only with a small front. If this redoubt falls, a distance of

1,500 yards separates it from the intrenched camp at the western extremity of the Gravitza ridge, which alone commands the works below Radichevo, and a long time must be required to carry trenches across this space of ground. The Russian troops on the left of the Roumanians seem to make no progress in their siege operations; yet we can hardly believe that they are stayed, as has been reported by the want of intrenching tools. They have been steadily intrenching themselves hitherto, and even if the Army of Plevna is deficient in spades and shovels, the experience of Mehemet Ali at Cerkovna shows that the position of the Csarewitch is securely fortified, and that some of his field stores could be forwarded to the west. It is more probable that the 9th and the 4th Army Corps do not advance parallels or push saps forward, because they have not men sufficient to furnish the necssary working parties and guards for the trenches, and at the same time to hold their own lines secure against surprise.

It is said that the Russian official accounts acknowledge a loss since crossing the Danube of 47,400 men. But how this loss has been ascertained we are not informed. As no roll-calls are made, it can only be supposed that these figures have been obtained from the number of sick in hospital and dead buried on the fields of battle. Such a reckoning would, however, give a total far below the real sum for many men disappear, many wounded and dead are never founds, and all the missing are entirely lost sight of in such a manner of counting loss. But the smaller the Russian loss is found to be, the greater must be the failure of the military administration. The seven Army Corps and four detached Divisions which crossed the Danube should have mustered on paper at least 250,000 men. If the loss, as reckoned above, be deducted, there should still be 200,000 men in Bulgaria without including the reinforcements or the Roumanians. No one can believe that this number of combatants is present with the standards. The Russian force in front of Plevna does not now avowedly number 40,000. The army of the Csarewitch is not at the outside more than 50,000 strong, and Radetzky has not more than 20,000 men in the Shipka Pass. Even these figures are probably higher than the actual force. Either the strength of the Army originally must have been greatly exaggerated on paper, or the losses have been much more severe than the returns have allowed.

Our Correspondent at Bucharest tells us that the weather is again clear and warm, but when the Bulgarian summer has once broken, little reliance can be placed on any succession of fine days. The rain has already made an impression on the Russian communications, for although the roads where they have been repaired are passable, the central island at the Sistova bridge is said to be a sea of mud. For some cause—possibly the recent rains or the want of transport—the advance of Mehemet Ali has been checked, and it is even reported that he is retreating to the Kara Lom. It may be that he considers the object of his demonstration achieved since Hafzi Pasha has brought stores into Plevna, and that he does not care to risk an engagement when he believes that the approach of wet weather will soon render operations impracticable. It cannot be supposed that the course of his movements has been paralyzed by the disinclination of Suleiman Pasha to move into the plains and to abandon the assault on the Shipka Pass. That General has never undertaken to descend from the mountains to reinforce the army of Shumla. He may not unnaturally suppose that his steady perseverance in front of the works held by General Radetzky may be of great advantage to the Ottoman cause, and occupy in the mountains a Russian corps of 20,000 men, who, joined to the army of Plevna, or to the divisions of the Csarewitch, might add a force that could turn the scale against Osman Pasha or Mehemet Ali. It is difficult to perceive the full objects of Suleiman's strategy, but he has certainly proved himself a bold and intrepid leader, and till the result of his operations is made manifest, and their full purport discovered, it is but fair to suppose that he is acting with adequate reason. His characteristic bravery, the self-denial and abstemiousness of his mode of life, his cool nerve and undaunted courage, and his high military reputation, which was appreciated on all hands till his check in front of the formidable Fort St. Nicholas, should now be remembered.

THE PENGE MURDER CASE.

(*Times.*)

THE trial of the last seven days at the Central Criminal Court has concluded with a verdict of "Guilty" against the four prisoners charged with the murder of Harriet Staunton. It is rarely that our Courts have to investigate a more revolting narrative than that disclosed in the history of the Stauntons; and an exterior of seemliness had been maintained which makes the contrast of their actual life more shocking. There were apparently no elements of lowless violence, of savage passion; yet of the baseness of Louis Staunton in availing himself of the weakness of the unfortunate woman of whose murder he is now convicted there can be no question. He married her simply to possess himself of her fortune, and, having attained this object, even on the showing of the defence, abandoned her to squalor and wretchedness. It was not enough, however, to cast her forth penniless. This might have been the act of a more reckless scoundrel than Louis Staunton has proved himself to be, but in this way she might have fallen into the hands of those who would have at least exposed his villainy. Her mother had never ceased to watch over her, and it was important, for the sake of the proprieties, to keep the plundered wife secluded from her relatives. Patrick Staunton, the brother, and his wife undertook this duty, and, according to the story of the defence, while they were engaged in it the unhappy woman passed away—neglected it is true, ill-treated it may be, but by the operation of disease, not starved to death, as alleged by the prosecution. Thus the domestic scandal brought to light was in the main the defence relied on. It was thus the prisoners sought to explain the indefatigable efforts made to conceal the existence of Harriet Staunton at the Woodlands; and, once her existence there had been kept secret, the efforts to conceal her death, as by removal to Penge, followed as a matter of course. This is one obvious mode of seeking to explain the facts on which the prosecution relied to support their case against the prisoners. The loathsome character of the whole story is so naturally revolting that one of the most difficult tasks for the jury in such a case was to approach an examination of the evidence against the prisoners without a vehement bias. Against this disadvantage, however, our criminal procedure goes far to secure accused persons. The counsel for the Crown in this country invariably decline to take advantage of adventitious circumstances to snatch a verdict from the sympathies and antipathies of a jury, and in this particular case Sir John Holker's bearing and language, both in his opening statement and in the summing up, were thoroughly consistent with the higher traditions of our Courts. The four prisoners—the two brothers Louis and Patrick Staunton, the wife of the latter and her sister, the mistress of Louis—were represented by separate counsel, who each urged every circumstance which might tend to disentangle his client from the charge of conspiracy to murder; but the jury, after this long inquiry, have concluded that murder was committed; and, though Elizabeth Staunton must have been the active agent in the perpetration of the crime, they have given her, as well as her sister, the benefit of a recommendation to mercy, holding, apparently, that the primary criminal was the husband, who attained his end through the agency of his brother and his brother's wife.

Louis Staunton, it would seem to be admitted, got hold of this unfortunate, weak-minded woman for the miserable object of profiting by the money set apart as a provision for her. In possession of £1,600, with £2,400 in expectancy, an hysterical woman of some 25 years, she appears to have been more than her mother could manage, and when in 1874, while living apart from her mother, she found in Louis Staunton a suitor for her hand, the mother lost all control over her. She was married in spite of the efforts of the mother to defend her by placing her under the protection of the Court of Chancery, and by the marriage the husband acquired the right not only to receive the income of Harriet Staunton's money, but to apply the principal as he might think fit. Did our law resemble that of many countries which have followed the Civil Law, whatever the motives of this marriage might have been, a certain circumspection in conduct towards the wife would have been necessary if any advantage was to be derived from her property after her death. The husband might have extorted the enjoyment of her money during her lifetime by violence or terror, but after her death it would have been distributed among her kindred, unless she had made a will in favour of her husband, and such a will in the circumstances would have been liable to a formal legal ordeal, which probably people like the Stauntons would hesitate to face. But under the present law of personal property there was no such obstacle to the appropriation of the unhappy woman's money. The husband became absolute possessor of Harriet Staunton's money, and on the supposition that the possession of this money was the one object of the marriage, she remained merely an odious incumbrance. Notwithstanding the violence of the conflict between Harriet and her mother in reference to this marriage, the daughter seems to have retained some affection for her mother, and when Mrs. Butterfield called on her, about a month after the marriage, she was received apparently with natural affection, and spent some time with her and Louis Staunton. This visit was, however, followed by a letter from the husband, supported by another from the wife, forbidding Mrs. Butterfield the house. If her evidence is accurate, there was only one thing to explain this step, so suddenly taken after the apparently friendly interview of a few days previous—namely, that Louis Staunton was determined to separate his wife altogether from her mother. This resolution to repel the only person in the world who had any interest in the unhappy woman, and whom she appears not to have regarded with unkindness, was steadily maintained to the end of this miserable union. Harriet Staunton was married in June, 1875, and saw her mother for the last time in the following July. In May 1876, after the birth of a child, she removed to Norwood, and previous to this it is alleged that she complained of too great an intimacy between her husband and a connection of his family, Alice Rhodes. The summer and autumn of 1876 were passed at Norwood, and in November Harriet is found in a remote part of Kent, no longer in her own house, but in the care or custody of her husband's sister-in-law, Elizabeth Staunton, the wife of Patrick Staunton, and a sister of Alice Rhodes. Patrick Staunton, the brother, was by profession an artist, and his profession might supply adequate reasons for his choice of this romantic situation. Louis meanwhile, with Alice Rhodes living as his wife, occupied a farm some distance off. The existence of Harriet Staunton shut up in her brother-in-law's house at the Woodlands was concealed from the whole neighbourhood. According to the prosecution, this concealment was intended to cover the process of slowly starving her to death. In April last she was rapidly sinking, and the four prisoners assembled and removed the dying woman to Penge on the 12th. When she arrived in this new locality a doctor was sent for, and she died the next day. Vague statements were made to the doctor as to her condition, and she would have been interred without further question had it not been for the fact that Mrs. Butterfield had been recently stimulated to renewed exertions as to her daughter's residence, and her inquiries came to the ears of the neighbours.

It is remarkable that hardly any evidence was offered by the prosecution as to the relations of the deceased and her husband during the first year of the marriage. The question mainly turned on what happened at the Woodlands, from November, 1876, to April, 1877, and for that mysterious sojourn we are obliged to depend principally on the servant, Clara Brown. This girl is a connexion of the Rhodeses, and has told somewhat divergent stories at different stages of the investigation. Yet she is almost the only witness who was able to supply anything like a clue connecting the medical evidence as to the cause of Harriet Staunton's death with the previous interval. The doctors examined for the Crown are agreed that the woman died from emaciation, and Clara Brown's evidence, if it can be depended on, goes to tell how this process was made to work during the long dark months of the Winter of 1876 and the Spring of this year. It is impossible to survey the evidence in this cause without reflecting on the peculiarity of our rule of evidence which shuts the mouths of the prisoners at a criminal trial. After the medical evidence, the chief question in the case was the truthfulness or the accuracy of Clara Brown. This question could hardly have remained a matter of doubt if the four prisoners in the dock could have been each submitted to examination. The prisoners and Clara Brown are the only living persons who know what really happened during these previous months, but four of them were absolutely silenced by the forms of our procedure. As it is, the jury have had to grope their way as best they could. They had to balance, on the one hand, the various expedients to which the efforts of the prisoners to conceal the social infamy of their position might give rise, the liability to misconstruction which the malice, or the incapacity, or self-interested alarms of Clara Brown might expose them, and on the other, the difficulty of accounting for the condition in which Harriet Staunton was found, while in the custody of those responsible for her proper care, and who had an evident interest in violating that duty so as to destroy her life. To determine the problem when the evil impulse of which the jury seem to have assumed the existence became active so as to amount to the actual guilt of murder was an inquiry of singular difficulty. A great writer of our time has given the world a striking picture of one who desired another's life hesitating on the brink of actual murder. But in Bulstrode, by the bed of Raffles, the struggle was only of a few hours' duration. The incidents were few and the time short to estimate the degree of guilt. In the case decided close to midnight yesterday the history of many months goes to spell out the tale. It is only in following the continuous chain of circumstances, all, however isolated, still tending during all this time in the one direction, that we get at the grounds on which the main lines of Clara Brown's story have been accepted as true. In the actual process of doing Harriet Staunton to death Alice Rhodes had hardly any participation. Her presence on the 12th of April would only compromise her on the supposition that she knew everything that had preceded and was now assisting at the finishing stroke, and of this knowledge there is only inferential evidence. But she was naturally the person most interested in the success of the murder, and she was in daily and intimate association with the actual murderers. We presume that the jury, though they have strongly recommended her to mercy, were so influenced by the supposed strength of the interest she had in the death as to come to the conclusion that they could not separate her guilt in degree from that of her sister who had reduced the woman to this dying condition, nor from that of the brothers, who had laid the scheme.

THE ENGLISH AMPHITHEATRE.

[There may have been no worse fault than thoughtlessness; but would it not have been well yesterday to hide away that number of *Punch*, to keep the opera-glasses in the background, if they were necessary at all, and certainly to endeavour to support exhausted nature without foaming glasses of champagne, which were actually consumed in open court at luncheon time?—*Reporter of the Staunton Trial.*

"DEAR Lord Tomnoddy, 'twas quite too kind:
Our seats are excellent; thanks so much.
We can see and hear everything quite to our mind,
Nor lose a single sensational touch."
"Delighted, I'm sure, to have been of some use,
So lucky you chanced to be 'passing through.'"
"Yes, was n't it?" "just when I sought an excuse——"
"For what?" "Can you ask? for a chat with *you*.
Just a glass of champagne, if it isn't too dry."
"Thanks, thanks! You must act cicerone as well.
You know I have only just come." "No; try
Whether each of the four at a guess you can tell
You won't? Oh, how awfully lazy you are!
I always believed you were proud of your skill
As a physio—what is it?" "Yes; but so far
From the dock——" "Here's the opera-glass if you will."
"Oh, this is too cruel!" "Well, if you confess
You're a dreadful impostor, I'll tell you. There stands—
Down there at the end—Lewis Staunton; and—yes,
That's Patrick—the one with the tremulous hands."
"And which is the wife?" "There, next him; she had
Hysterics, you know; she looks better to-day.
And that's Alice Rhodes with—dear, dear! it's too bad—
How that tiresome old warder *will* get in the way!
Ah, there she is now! Oh, how dreadful it is,
So young and so—really, you're eating no lunch.
D'you believe they are guilty? but, oh, look at this,
Quite too awfully funny—this picture in *Punch*."
"Ah, yes, very good!" "How was Homburg this year?"
"Don't talk of it! crowded to death. By-the-bye
Have you heard that——" "S-sh! pardon me—
Hawkins is here,
Hush, fiddles! Up curtain!" "How can you? Oh, fie!"

Thus chatter my lord and my lady gay,
'Mid silks that rustle and corks that pop,
'Till the brief *entr'acte* of the ghastly play
Ushers in the last scene ere the curtain drop;
Thus languidly focus the *lorgnette's* sight
On the four doomed wretches who waver below
'Twixt a hope that wanes with the waning light
And a dread that grows as the shadows grow!
Thus chattered vain fopling and frivolous dame,
In Rome when her day of debasement had come,
Till the lives at stake in as deadly a game,
Should be signed away by the lifted thumb.
Thus jested and flirted and simpered at death
When the blow went home from the victor's hand,
And the panting hearts in the ring beneath
Throbbed out their last drops on the trampled sand!

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,955.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1877.

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

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WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1063 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, on SATURDAY, the 27th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Marmagoa, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

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Bombay, 7th May 1877.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
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F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

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THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov, do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

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THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

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8 cases white ground prints,
1 case 18 pairs superior cut decanters.
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2 „ superior gentlemen's boots and shoes of different leathers.

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Bombay, 22nd October 1877.

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HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

IN CONTINUATION of this Office Advertisements, dated the 18th and 20th instant respectively, it is hereby further intimated, that the FAMILIES of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry WILL NOT ACCOMPANY the Regiment to Kurrachee.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 22, 1877.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (Sixty) per share will be paid on and after MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the half year ending 30th June 1877, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., to those SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES stood on the Company's Register on the 10th October instant, at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, October 18, 1877.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 o'clock p.m., at the offices of the Chamber :—1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To sanction the scale of Landing Charges recommended by the Special Committee appointed to revise it.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, October 20, 1877.

LIGHT REFRESHING WINES FOR THIS SEASON.

BORDEAUX WHITE.

Cash price per doz. qts. & 2 doz pts.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Graves	14	8	..	
Chablis Light	16	12	18	12
Sauternes Light	17	12	19	12
Laubenheimer	18	12	21	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUSLY working MACHINES producing up to 12 cwt. per hour according to size, pure transparent Block Ice at a cost of about six shillings per Ton. Machines for family use producing from 4 to 12 lbs. each process. Vaas and Littmann's improved Ammonia System, awarded the Great Medal of Progress at Vienna, 1873.

Illustrated Circulars and price lists on application to

HEIDECKE LATH & Co.,
General Agents, 35, Seething Lane, London, E.C.,
AGENTS WANTED.

J. NEUBERG.

5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF RHINE WINES.

For consumption in Hot Climates these Wines are unequalled.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

15 PER CENT REDUCTION OFF PRICES FOR CASH.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15	0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 16	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 9	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 18	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Pints	„ 15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„ 17	0

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

LEITS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

IN ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4	8
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	15 to 22	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Air Pillows	5	0
Dressing Gowns, from	9 to 20	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2	8	Travelling do	1	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Blankets	each 10	1	English Feather do	7	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10	5	Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Rezais or Quilts	5	8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Waterproof Coats	12	0	Cork Mattresses	19	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0	Cotton do	15	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	8
Spun Silk do	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8-8 to	6	0	Black Hide Bags	18	8	Do. Hats	2	8
Bathing Drawers	5	0	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Faced Collars doz	0	12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Linen Collars	13	8
Warm do	15	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Linen Collars doz	6	4
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	5
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Champagne Taps	8	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do	9	0	Children's White Cotton Socks, from do. 6-8 to	12	8	Champagne Corkscrews	2	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	4	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	5 to 15	0	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to 30	0	Shaving do Stick	1	0
			Soldiers' Linen Bags, all sizes	2	8	Lloyd's Biscuits	1	4
						Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Luggage Labels, per doz	0	12
						Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
						Overland Chairs best	2	8
						Beach	5-8 to	12 8
						China Bath Slippers	1	8
						Fliters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
						Pocket Filters	2	12
						Air Tight Uniform cases	23	2
						Sponge Bags	1	8
						Sponges	3	8
						Soap Boxes	1	8
						Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes	0	10
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case, 9-8 to	12	8
						Razors, very Handles	3	4
						Do. Strops	3-8 to	4 0
						Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1 8
						Briar Root Pipes	1	12
						Tobacco Pouches	1	8
						Champagne Taps	8	8
						Portable Reivas	3	8
						Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
						Shaving do Stick	1	0
						Lloyd's Biscuits	1	4
						Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Luggage Labels, per doz	0	12
						Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
						Overland Chairs best	2	8
						Beach	5-8 to	12 8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "TERAI" HATS.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE. SPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS, and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR R. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c , &c.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES,

WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATSBUILT BROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman*, Newspaper, Calcutta.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD COMBER was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July of the present year.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, October 13, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Serra, arrived in Harbour on the 20th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 20TH OCT. 1877.

THE two days following the despatch of last mail were closed for the Dassera holidays, and we have therefore only three days' business to report upon, during which, however, the greatest quietness has prevailed, and transactions are more on the scale we might expect in the middle of the monsoon, than during the open season. Imports are perhaps just a shade more active, and there is a slight increase in the quantity of export produce coming to market, but not sufficient to cause any appreciable activity in trade. The influences contributing to this state of things are numerous and by no means difficult to find. The most important of all is of course the famine, and its consequences, in the shape of a diminished demand for imports and the stoppage of the supplies of exports; in addition to which we have the dull advices from home, and the native holidays. Already we are beginning to feel the effect of the approach of the Diwali, or the termination of the native business year, which takes place on the 5th proximo. For a week or two beforehand dealers of all kinds begin to prepare for the close of their books by circumscribing their transactions to the narrowest possible limits, and from this cause alone we may look for continued dulness during the next three weeks.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 13th instant was of a decidedly favourable character. The Government balances were reduced by 12 lacs, but notwithstanding this, an increase in private deposits and a reduction in the demand for accommodation augmented the Cash Balance by nearly 8 lacs. Although indicating greater ease this has not, however, had any material effect on the outside market, no change having been made in the Bank's rates of discount; but should the news from Calcutta warrant it, when business reopens there on Tuesday, it is not at all unlikely that we may see a decidedly easier market before we get into the higher rates usually incidental to the busy season. The Government requirements for famine relief are now generally understood as likely to be much less than were anticipated, and in the meantime, the stoppage of the Council drawings, while lessening the strain on the Presidency Banks is leading to an enormous importation of Silver which cannot but have an important effect on the state of the market.

EXCHANGE.—Operations in Sterling for last mail closed on the basis of 1s. 9¼d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9 9-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, but with the reopening of business on Thursday, after the holidays, an immediate advance of 1-16d. in demand and ¼d. in longer dated paper was established. On Friday, the difference between long and short dated bills was further increased by an additional rise of 1-16d. in the former, and the quotations thus made have been maintained to the close, the following being to-day's rates on London, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 3-16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 11-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 11-16d., 6 months' 1s. 9 15-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9¼d., 6 months' 1s. 10d. per rupee.

The market is firm at these figures, and for future delivery the Banks are apparently rather more willing sellers than buyers at current rates, although with the exception of a slightly firmer feeling in Silver in London—the latest quotation being 54⅝d. per oz. equivalent to about 1s. 9 3-16d. per rupee—there is nothing on the face of things to warrant a material advance, while as regards the immediate future, there are quite as many believers in a decline as in a rise. As in favour of lower rates we have unquestionably two very strong points—a light supply of business and heavy imports of Silver, and although Reuter telegraphed out a couple days ago that the Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank had given it as his opinion that "the time was "approaching when the supply of Silver from Germany "would be exhausted," we fancy there are few people on this side who share in his view. For some months past, Silver has been bought for India at the rate of about ¾ millions sterling per month, with the only result of raising the price to 55d. per oz. This by no means indicates any falling off in the supply, and most people will be slow to believe in such until the price begins to be more distinctly affected.

On Calcutta, there has been no business of any importance done this week, owing to the suspension of business there for the Doorgah Poojah holidays. Nominally we call the rate for demand drafts 3-32 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 1½ to 1¾ per cent. discount.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 215 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong, the latest rate quoted by wire for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has remained steady throughout the week, but there has been next to nothing done, and values are quite unaltered, say:—Fours Rs. 93½; Fours and a half Rs. 94; Fives and a half Rs. 101¾.

SHARES.—The slightly firmer feeling apparent before the departure of last mail, has gained strength during the week, and with one or two exceptions, such changes as have taken place have been in favour of holders. *Banks* are steady but unaltered save for Bank of Bombay which now stands at 30 per cent. premium, a further advance of ¼ per cent. *Land Companies*, although quiet, are steady, and an advance of Rs. 5 has been established in Colaba and Port Canning. For *Press* property the enquiry is not active, but the only movements are an advance of Rs. 10 in Bersar and Rs. 5 in Scinde, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussila. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* shares are stronger all round owing to the marked improvement in the demand for local goods and yarns. We quote a rise of Rs. 55 in Madras United, Rs. 50 in Bhownugger Mills, Rs. 40 in Alliance, Rs. 30 in Khandelsh and Sholapore, Rs. 25 in Fleming and Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Colaba, Rs. 15 in Dharumsey, Manockjee Petit, and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Morarjee Goculdas, National, Nursey, and Oriental, and Rs. 5 per shares in Mazagon. The working margin between the raw material and the manufactured article at the moment is very slight, and for the current six months the earnings of the Mills will be comparatively small, but with the arrival of the New Cotton crop an improvement is looked for in this respect, and for the more distant future prospects are promising, notwithstanding the large increase which has taken place of late in the productive power.

IN PIECE GOODS, the clearances from the Bazaar this week are estimated at about 1,200 packages, a comparatively fair business, indicating a moderately good demand from up-country, but by importers the sales are only put down at about 400 packages in all. This discrepancy in the extent of business done, is in part due to the large stocks in the hands of dealers, and partially to the Dussera holidays just past and the Diwali holidays to come; under the influence of which, dealers generally restrick their operations to very narrow limits. Prices as a general rule may be put down as unaltered, but in some cases the desire to effect clearances and the improvement in Sterling Exchange has induced sellers to accept slightly lower rates.

Future prospects cannot be said to have undergone any material alteration. Up-country advices are still very favourable, and when the people begin to get their late crops in hand, there will probably be a large blank to fill up amongst consumers; but, on the other hand, stocks here are so large that unless supplies from home are on a very moderate scale, it will be difficult to establish any material rise in prices.

For local goods the demand is steadily recovering, and something like 3,000 bales have been sold during the past ten days. The Mills, however, have still a considerable accumulation of stock to get rid of before the demand overtakes the production.

TWIST.—The demand has continued to improve throughout the week, and transactions have been on a much larger scale than usual for some time back at an advance of ¼ anna per lb. in the lower counts of both Mule and Water. In 70s and 80s Mule, however, some sales have been effected at ½ to ¾ anna per lb. decline from previous nominal rates. Stocks are still heavy, and sellers find it very difficult to establish higher rates. Local Yarns meet an active enquiry at ¼ anna per lb. advance, and clearances have again been large.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The enquiry has been decidedly more active of late, and notwithstanding considerable supplies, sellers have succeeded in obtaining an advance of Re. 1 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has participated in the improvement, and business has been done both on the spot and to arrive at a recovery of As. 12 per cwt. *Iron* is firmer and more extensively dealt in, although prices have undergone no quotable improvement.

COALS.—The demand is by no means strong, but the continued absence of sellers to arrive tends to strengthen prices, and in some cases an improvement of As. 8 per ton must be quoted. Of Welsh Hartley re-sales are offering via Cape at Rs. 16½ without finding buyers, and of West Hartley there are buyers but no sellers to arrive via Cape at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside. In Scotch Coal the only transaction reported is a small cargo of Lochgrieg, October-November shipment via Cape, at Rs. 16½ alongside, and for Watson's Hartley the nominal quotation is Rs. 16¾ per ton. A cargo of Cardiff, to arrive per "Dreadnaught," has been sold at Rs. 16¾ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—Quiet advices from Liverpool with a partial decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Surats have, in addition to the holidays, rendered our market extremely slow, and in New Cotton for February delivery a fall of Re 1 to Re. 2 per candy has taken place in the nominal quotations, but in Old Cotton the paucity of supplies has enabled sellers to establish a partial advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The purchases during the week have not been large—about 2,500 bales in all, 500 for export and the remainder for local consumption, but as the imports for the same time have only been 2,700 bales, there has been nothing of any importance added to the ready stock. As compared with last year, we have only received about 12,000 bales since 1st September against 33,500 bales, which more than accounts for any excess of stock with which we began the monsoon, and as the local consumption at the same time is considerably larger, it will easily be seen that unless arrivals are shortly increased, the available supply will be run down to an extremely low point; while under any circumstances the quantity obtainable for export during the next two months must be comparatively insignificant.

The *Clearances for sea* during the week have only been 1,515 bales, making a total of 812,662 bales since 1st January, against 936,563 bales for the corresponding date last year.

New Crop.—The reports from the districts still continue very favourable, but there is nothing so far to cause any alteration in estimates of the probable yield, and the favourite figure for the six months' exports from 1st January is still about 850,000 bales. Some small lots of New Hingunghaut are expected to come to hand about a month hence, and Omrawuttee will most likely begin to come in about the end of December, but in all probability it will on in January before any quantity is available for export.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			Candy	C. & F.
Old, Full-pressed—				lb.
„ Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	.... Rs.	208 =	5 13/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Good (nominal)	do.	..... „	207 =	5¾d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „	204 =	5 11/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „	200 =	5 9/16d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	..... „	194 =	5⅝d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „	187 =	5 3/16d.
„ Dhollera Good (nominal)	do.	..... „	209 =	5 13/16d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „	204 =	5 11/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „	200 =	5 9/16d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	..... „	194 =	5⅝d.
„ Do. Fair	do.	..... „	188 =	5¼d.
New, Full-pressed—				
„ Broach Ginned Good Feb. Delivery		..... „	216 =	6d.
„ Akote do.	do.	..... „	207 =	5¾d.
„ Hingunghaut do.	do.	..... „	224 =	6¼d.
„ Omrawuttee F. G. F. do.	do.	..... „	202 =	5⅝d.

The visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant compares with the same date on the previous two years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,300,000	1,808,750	1,770,270
„ Surats.	266,000	496,000	715,590
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	448,000	609,970	581,620
Do. London.....	29,000	34,100	58,310
American Afloat.....	59,000	77,000	87,000
E. Indian „	63,000	100,000	153,400
	589,000	816,070	879,930
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¾d.	6¼d.	7 5-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	4 7-16d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1 11-16d.	2 7-16d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts.....	137,000	155,000	148,000
Exports to U. K.	28,000	44,000	26,000
„ to Continent.	12,000	34,000	16,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	398,000	636,000	570,000
Exports to U. K. „	76,000	124,000	97,000
„ to Continent „	27,000	63,000	67,000
Total Stock at the Ports.	280,000	426,000	350,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*—Arrivals are now on a more liberal scale, and buyers for export have been able to do some little business. In the early part of the week, prices had a downward tendency, and contracts were made down to Rs. 6-6½, but latterly the more active enquiry has caused a recovery to Rs 6-2 to Rs. 6-8½ per cwt. In *Rapeseed* there has not been much done owing to the paucity of supplies. Prices in the early part of the week receded to Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6, but within the past day or two have recovered to Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Supplies by rail are on the increase, but a large proportion of them consists of previous purchases which the buyers were unable to get down owing to the obstruction in railway traffic, and the balance is so inferior in quality that exporters are unable to operate. We quote nominally:—Best White Rs. 39, Mixed Re. 35 to Rs. 37 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. J. Hay. For Calcutta—Major McGilvery. For different ports—Eighteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. CHYABASSA, 1,716 tons, Captain W. Casen, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta (September 20th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Carslake, Mr. Colong, Mr. G. Chrystal, Mr. H. Gill, one East Indian, and forty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain C. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—66 packages piece goods, 2 packages glassware, 46 packages sundries, 2 packages papers, 63 packages beads, 15 packages metal, 3 packages paint and colour, 528 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 1 box specie and pearls, 9 cases saffron, 5 packages coffee, 38 packages E. teeth, 5 packages cowries, 1 bar ingot, 4 packages cram, 3 packages wax, 35 bags bajree, 1 package matting, 2 bags chowra grain, and some packages merchandise.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Arabia, Captain Sears, which arrived yesterday morning from Genoa:—

From Genoa—Mr. W. Darrah, Signor Frigerio, Mrs Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs Waterhouse and four children Mrs Hartherman Mrs Dannenberg, Mr and Mrs Shaw and one child, Mr. Jackson, Mrs Robinson, Mr Wirth, Mr Sumner, Mr Peveth, Mr Richie, Mr Barnes and Mr Badiale.

From Naples—Signor Commendatore, G Gallian, Capt Hodnett.

From Messina—Mr G Delfiverio.

From Port Said—Mr Emil Smidth.

From Suez—Mr Abel Matton.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Chyaba ss (s)	Green	Calcutta, Sept 20.
21	Ben Voirlich (s)	Evans	Calicut, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
20	Morgat Pugh.....	Jones.....	Moulmein.
	Abyssinia (s).....	Sharp.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	Roma (s)	Rolla	Genoa, Sept 16.
	John Howard(s).....	Seward	Point de Galle, Oct 11.
	Avondale(s).....	Pretsonger.....	Cardiff, Sept 4.
	City of Delhi	Steven	Liverpool, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17—Steamers West Stanley, Almora, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable), ships Sieve More, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Cora.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per SS Hydaspes, which sailed from Calcutta on the 19th inst:—For Madras—Mr R G Higby, Mr D C Creaton, and Mr W Delahay. For Galle—Miss Finney, Mrs E B Purchase, Hon'ble G C and Mrs Paul, Miss Paul and 2 children, and Mr A J Valetta. For Yokohama—Mr J S Livermore. For Malta—Mr Allen Ker. For Southampton—Mrs Cockburn, Mrs Cowie, Mr and Mrs H Davis and child, and Mr G Murray.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Roma—Ship Essex in lat 19-40 N long 87-32 E wished to be reported all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	S-int Osyth (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Madura (-)	.....	Rangoon.
	Queen Victoria(s)...	.....	Calcutta.
	Bengal (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Emma Sims.....	.....	False Point.

DEPARTURES.

16	C of Sutherland (s).	.....	Calcutta.
	Madura (-)	.....	Calcutta.
	Cybeli (s)	.....	Calcutta.
17	D. of Lancaster(s)...	.....	Calcutta.
18	Zehlima	.....	Guam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Peshawar, ss, White, from Shanghai.		
3	Avandale, ss, Pattinger, from Port Said.		
3	Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Bombay.		
4	Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Venice.		
5	Duchaffu, F C B, Gerdais, from Jeddah.		
5	Thales, ss, Coles, from Jeddah.		
5	Tebe, ss, Sarcenich, from Bombay.		
6	Manoura S, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.		
6	Black Watch, ss, Boggod, from Cardiff.		
7	Atholl, ss, Thomson, from Shanghai.		
7	Torrens ~ Hopper, Rodick, from Glasgow.		
7	Tarn, F T ship, Oneill, from Toulon.		
8	Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Bombay.		
8	Anadyr ss, Butler, from Marseilles.		
9	Tigre, ss, Brunet, Shanghai.		

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
3	Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Bussorah.		
3	Peshawar, ss, White, to London.		
3	Avandale, ss, Pattinger, to Calcutta.		
4	Diamond, H M S Rosanquet, to Berbara.		
4	Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, to Bombay.		
4	Java, ss, Cotton, to Karrachee.		
4	Himsah, S Tug, Jay, to Bombay.		
4	Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.		
6	Macassar, D War, Commys, to Batavia.		
6	Burmah, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.		
6	Duchaffu, F C B, Gerdais, to Bombay.		
6	Thales, ss, Coles, to Singapore.		
6	Black Watch, ss, Hopgood, to Calcutta.		
6	Tebe, ss, Sarcenich, from Tries e.		
7	Atholl, ss, Thomson, to London.		
8	Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.		
8	Tarn, F T ship, Oneill, to Saigon.		
8	Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Venice.		
9	Torrens, S Hooper, Rodick, to Adelaide.		
9	Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Shanghai.		
9	Tigre ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.		
10	Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Cardiff.
Albnia, ship, Passmore, from Cardiff.
Bernina, ss, Allan from Cardiff.
Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2,000 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 4 cases earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
Marina s—1 case hardware, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 packages hardware, Esabjoy Tyebally.
Guy Mannering s—325 iigs lead, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee; 18 cases hardware, Ramchander Mahadew and Co.
Macedonia s—240 bundles steel, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—12 packages writing paper and 22 packages straw board, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Menzaleh s—53 cases oilmanstore, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 8 packages earthenware, D S Kemp and Co; 5 cases hams and 2 cases bacon Jamsetjee Framjee; 2 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 16 packages glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Kess wjee Toolseedass; 900 cwts wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 65 bales hemp, A Muncherjee.

FOR LONDON.

Patna s—2 bales carpets, 28 bales hides and 19 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 19 bales skins and 16 bales hides, Ahmed Sidik bin J Reman and Co; 14 bales hides and 6 bales skins, C W C A Ackber and Co; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 5 bales skins, Owen and Ukeil; 10 bales skins and 22 bales hides, Shaik O A T N Meers and Co; 15 bales hides and 7 bales skins, Mahamedaily and Co; 9 bales skins and 10 bales hides, P S Soorajpodin and Co; 17 bales hides, 9 bales skins, Adam Mohsdin and Co; 10 bales hides, Lalljeebhoy Ludha.

Bokhara s—1 case gamboge, Peerbhoy Huckimjee; 2 bales skins, Hajee Noor Mahamed Hajee Ebram; 5 bales skins, Cassum Esoo; 3 bales hides and 10 cwts E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 20 cases shawls, David Sesoon and Co; 26 cases shawls Purmeshwerdass Jugonath; 10 cases shawls, Sewnath Panalall; 3 cases shawls, Mooridhur Mohunlall; 4 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunasamdass; 1 case shawls, Gungaram Goolabroy; 20 cases shawls, Munsookroy Obhraram; 3 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolamhoosein; 3 cases shawls, Juvanmull Dulsookroy; 8 cwts E teeth, Rhimjee Veerbhan; 2 boxes gold bars, value of Rs. 2,39,6 0, The Agra Bank; 12 cases shawls, Framjee, Sands and Co; 1 box gold bars, value of Rs. 33,700, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—12 casks tamarind, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BUSHOUH.

Sumatra s—10 bales gunnies, P. & O, S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—65 chests shelac, and 110 bags turmeric, P & O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo, Lockhart and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bokhara s—1 case shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1275 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd October.
1079 Madras (s), Richardson.

FOR LONDON VIA JEDDAH.

1132 Patna (s), Wisher—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1738 Europa (s), Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 20th October.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1081 Glenavon, Smith—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR GENOA.

874 Arabia (s), Serra—Rubattino Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1261 Storm King, Reed—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Torback—P. & O.—Mails, 30th October.
1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 13th November.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1024 August (s), Christianson.
1359 Beaum Usmha, Thompson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1342 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Manockjee & Co.
1490 Desdemona, Towill—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
676 Estepona (s), Hubbach—Major Cassim.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1326 Harald Haarfager (s), Helberg—(Put back for repairs.)
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
1438 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1067 Pressita (s), Armstrong.
1342 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

2098 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

547 Cocconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
315 Vingorla (s), Grayson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Khalifa.

FOR MAURITIUS.

271 Ulysses, Plisson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

508 Euphrates (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
861 Marina (s), Ramsay—Hajee Cassim.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Kerala Roodin, Nacoda.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

1221 Dumfriesshire, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 Eblana, Lever.
1468 Eildenhope, Flett.
1476 Glenburn, Hartnell.
1178 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.

WOOD.

1124 Homewood, Purdy.
1079 Northern Empire, Malcolmson.
785 Norwood, Harris.
1583 South Carolina, Reynolds—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOREIGN.

1150 Adele Accame, Buccone—C. Grondona.
1551 Isaac Read, Colley.

STEAMERS.

1093 Cydonia (s), Downie—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1353 Goleonda (s)—P. & O. Co.
1367 Menzaleh (s), Parker—W. Nicol & Co.
1120 Orissa (s)—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
75 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
54 Futhay Mombaruck—Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.
130 Timsah (s)—P. & O.—Tugboat.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

674 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1290 Buchaffari (s), Gervois—(French Navy.)
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
464 Tenzer (s). 4, Wodehouse.
2503 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1485 Hampden, M'Pherson—Leith, May 26.
— Patriote, Demange—Nantes, June 14.
376 Elliotts, Mackay—Shields, June 18.
821 Agra, Hutchinson—London, June 20.
586 Orient, Webster—Shields, July 20.
1360 Rona, Brown—Liverpool, June 23.
729 Vanora, Inkster—Liverpool, June 25.
1267 Lord Lyndoch, Baxter—Liverpool, June 26.
1367 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Newcastle, June 26.
636 Chatsworth, Freeman—New York, June 28.
1333 Anglo-American, Jones—Liverpool, June 28.
1273 Dartford, Richards—Sunderland, June 30.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds—North-Shields, June 30.
1415 Florida, Ellis—Liverpool, July 2.
934 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, July 2.
1430 Oregon, Cushing—Liverpool, July 2.
641 Romeo, Clarke—London, July 7.
747 Clementina, Pozzio—Liverpool, July 9.
1103 Eastern Belle, Fosdenstone—Cardiff, July 9.
1283 Palmas, Elias—Cardiff, July 9.
1316 Hermon, Dillon—Liverpool, July 11.
1289 Mallowrain, Dorman—London, July 12.
710 Abercarne, Lewis—Swansea, July 12.
1436 Morna, Smith—Liverpool, July 13.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1422 Lanarkshire, May—Shields, July 19.
1407 Dreadnaught, Bustin—Newport, July 19.
1588 Northern Light, Kemp—Liverpool, July 21.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1471 Dunbriton, Emmett—Liverpool, July 25.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Liverpool, July 28.
1547 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, July 31.
1157 North Wales, Jewes—Liverpool, August 1.
1399 Muskota, Cutten—Liverpool, August 2.
475 Rodolfo Danovaro, Bregante—Leith, August 3.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, August 4.
1048 Jumna, Bissett—London, August 7—Via Cannanore.
1383 Ardgowan, Kerr—Dundee, August 9.
1354 Oimara, Simson—London, August 10.
774 Albuera, Robinson—London, August 11—Via Cananore.
1473 Big Bonnanza, Stanley—Liverpool, August 11.
1437 Ghuznee, Gayn—Shields, August 13.
972 Persia, Roberts—Liverpool, August 13—Put into Queenstown, with damage.
1197 Almeria Robinson, Cox—Liverpool, August 15.
873 Volonta di Dio, Olivari—Liverpool, August 17.
843 Calcutta, Hanson—Liverpool, August 24.
1380 Agnes Ormsby, Mitchell—Cardiff, August 25.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Cardiff, August 29.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
688 Tasmania, Childs, September 2.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—London, September 6.
— Iceland, Gardiner—Boston, U. S., September 7.
1542 Sardinian, Charron—London, August 8.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—Sunderland, Sept. 9.
192 Faune, Moure—Bordeaux, September 15.
1473 Strean, Cooper—Liverpool, Sept. 15.
1363 St. Mildred, Murray—London, Sept. 17.
946 Waverley, Hopper—Shields, September 17.
384 Stanley, Littlehales—Liverpool, September 18.
1197 Sarmatian, Reaume—London, September 20.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—London, September 24.
1757 Seascape, Mackay, Anderson—Sunderland, September 25.
1399 Prince Regent, Graham—Cardiff, September 26.
818 Scawfell, Lawrenson—Shields, loading.
963 Thistle of Athole, Stubbles—London, loading.
1246 Winona, Bray—Liverpool, loading.
1417 Cromdale, Hughes—Liverpool, loading.
1823 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Cardiff, loading.
499 Fiuellin, Livingstone—Sunderland, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, August 25.
1276 Count of Carnarvon, Sambleton—Australia, August 26.
1288 Annot Lyle, English—Moulmein, September 5.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—Moulmein, Sept. 6.
844 Flying Cloud, Williamson—Moulmein, September 10.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Calcutta, September 11,
800 Joseph Haydn, Kruse—Singapore, Sept. 13.
1391 Blairhoyle—Calcutta, September 15.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Calcutta, loading.
1348 Nueva Providencia—Moulmein, loading.
967 Sheila, Mosher—Moulmein, loading.
1276 Benefactress, Shield—Moulmein, loading.
1205 Whittier, Swap—Singapore, loading.
1184 Winged Hunter—Calcutta, loading.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Moulmein, loading.
1236 Ann Procter, Welburn—Moulmein, loading.
874 Magnus Rune, Forsell—Moulmein, loading.
331 Clemence Marie, Razouls—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

918 Zerbino, Dewdney—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 9.
813 Arch Druid, Carmichael—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 10.
1900 Achille—Trieste—Left Suez Canal October 10—Austrian Lloyd's, 10th Nov.
1456 City of Poonah, Luckhurst—London—Left Suez Canal October 13.
1660 Castalia, Lindquister—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 13—Anchor Line.
1153 Nellie Martin, Fox—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 13.
1015 Austen Friars, Newcomb—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Oct. 15.
— Blythville—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Oct. 17.
2157 Deccan, Gaby—Southampton—Left Suez Canal Oct. 18—Left Aden 18th Oct., 1 A.M., Venice, 12th Nov., Mails.

EXPECTED.

861 Milton, Johannsen—Liverpool, October 3.
2298 Australia, Murray—Southampton, Oct. 6—Mails Southampton, December 3.
1250 Tagus, Tyson—Tyne, October 6.
1162 Burgos, Curson—Hull, October 9.
784 Sestos, Tilmouth—Tyne, October 9.
— Shakespeare—Tyne, October 9.
1453 Italia, Donaldson—Liverpool, October 9—Anchor Line.
873 W. H. Atkinson, Harland—Tyne, Oct. 13.
963 Thistle of Athole, Hull, October 13.
706 Zencla—Hull, October 13.
876 Vortigern, Reid—October 15.
1186 Lahanna, Dunbar—London, October 15.
954 Morelay—Midd'bro', October 16.
1347 Branksome Hall, Brand—Liverpool, October 19—Anchor Line.
1023 Zante, Shilston—Calcutta.
1316 St. Olaf, Peterson—London.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa—Rubattino, 1st Dec.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—Southampton—Mails Southampton, 17th December.
1694 Scotland, James—London.
1538 Olympia, Young—Liverpool—Anchor Line.
1139 Geelong, Fraser—China—Mails China, 27th November.
1506 Khiva, Lee—China—Mails Southampton, 5th November.
1996 Surat, Burne—Venice—Mails Southampton 19th Nov.
1310 Bangalore, Haselwood—Southampton—Mails Venice, 26th November.
1719 Siam, Hector—Australia—Mails Australia, 10th Nov.
— F. W. Harris.
1017 Cosmopolitan, Hitcham—Cardiff.
605 Rothbury—Stranack—Midd'bro'.
1443 Ganges, Wright, Liverpool.
1486 Helios—Calcutta.
1177 Royal Crown, Thomson—Hull.
1172 Travancore, Barratt—Venice—Mails Venice, 10th Dec.
— James Gray—Tyne.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·261
Temperature of the Air.....	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·2
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	78·4
General Direction of wind	W, SE, ESE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	190
Fall of Rain	000
Total fall during month.....	9·81
„ year	69·81

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Dyneley, Lieut-Col, Madras 1st Regt. L Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 19.

Pouter, Lieut Col, Bengal 2-22nd Regt, from leave, from England.
Stuart, Lieut Col, Bengal Royal Scott, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Quarter Master Genl, on duty, to Deolalee.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, to Rajkot.

OCTOBER 20.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, from sick le

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND BELOOCH REGIMENT.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 21.

The 2nd Beloooch Regiment left this morning for Kotree, thence they go *via* Sukkur to Quetta. The band of H. M.'s 86th accompanied the Regiment to the station. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, and many others were at the station.

THE BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct. 21.

Colonel Merriman, in his Statement for the week ending the 20th inst., says:—The week's rainfall has been, generally speaking, light in the north, and, gradually increasing through the central districts, has been heavy in the south. In a few talukas in Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar the crops have suffered for want of moisture, while in Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi and Belgaum some injury to the kharif has already been done by too much rain, and no break in the weather has yet occurred. Prices are considerably easier in the three districts to the north of Poona; probably the drier weather bringing the harvest nearer is the principa cause of this advantage. In the other districts, however, though the relief is not so considerable, there still is, on the whole, an improvement: the only district in which there is none is Dharwar. Prices are absolutely highest in Kaladgi and Dharwar; but in both of these districts, though jowari is selling at only 12 or 13 pounds a rupee, there is maize or other small grain of the new year in the market selling at 19 or 20 pounds a rupee. There has been again a substantial decrease in the number of the labourers on relief works. The whole number is now under 98,773. Cholera has unfortunately again broken out in Satara, where 24 deaths occurred during the week. On the whole, there have been 93 deaths in the week against 85 last week. Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona and Sholapur for the week ending the 13th instant. No weekly report has been received from Satara From the other five Collectorates reports for the week ending 6th instant have been received. There is little change to notice with regard to the season and the crops. There are still complaints of want of rain in parts of the Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar, while in other parts of Ahmednagar and in some of the districts to the south the rain has been too heavy. The Collector of Kaladgi in particular reports that a break in the weather is urgently needed to ripen the kharif. The later telegraphic information summarized above gives a somewhat darker colour to these complaints of excessive rain. The number of children receiving relief has fallen during the week ending September 29 from 55,972 to 48,732. No accurate comparison can be made of the number of labourers on charitable relief, as the returns from Satara are incomplete. The numbers may be taken approximately at 90,862, or less by 5,221, than these given for the preceding week. And as, by reason of the Kaladgi returns for that week being incomplete, the numbers shown in the last statement were less by 1,438 than the real number of persons on charitable relief, the actual decrease for the week ending 29th September is about 6,659. There have been decreases of 21,107 in the number of people on relief works, 7,240 in the number of young children, and 5,221 in the number of people on charitable relief. The improvement in the general situation continues. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 1,09,61,067.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING.

UMBALLA, Oct. 20.

Prospects of sport are good, and speculation runs high. There have been stable lotteries on each event, every day of the past week. Weather splendid, and course in excellent order. Arrangements perfect. Attendance very good.

For the undermentioned events the following entries were made:—

Lillipuitian Stakes.

Dunaway, Prince of Wales, Mourner, Monica, Encore, Scamp, Panther, Syra Meta, Moleskin.

Paget Park Plate.

Welby, Lady Aln, Chamberlain, St. Helen, Badger, Soorkhat, Clemence. The latter a hot favourite.

Little Albert Cup.

Clansman, Dwarroon, Stranger, Wicked, Oliver Twist, Kate, Yanathon. The latter being the favourite. Exeter, Royal, and Arthur have been scratched.

Sirbind Derby.

Wabdan, Ace of Diamonds, Temptation, King Arthur, Maidstone, Tiger, Moonbeam, Black Snake, Monarch. The latter being the favourite, and Moonbeam 2nd favourite.

Sirbind St. Leger.

Nimblefoot, Telegram, Prosperity, Joan of Arc, Lincoln, Vironica, Orlando.

The following are the results of the running:—

Lillipuitian Stake.

Encore	1
Mourner	2
Scamp	3

After a false start all got away together. Encore led slightly at ¼ mile post, and maintaining the lead, won by a length.

Paget Park Plate.

Chamberlain	1
Lady Aln	2
Clemence	3

After three false starts, Chamberlain took the lead and won as he liked. Clemence an indifferent third.

Little Albert Cup.

Yanathon	1
Oliver Twist	2
Stranger	3

Stranger led for first mile when Yanathon collared him, and also Oliver Twist; Yanathon then went away, and despite strenuous efforts of Oliver Twist, won hands down.

Sirbind Derby.

King Arthur	1
Monarch	2
Maidstone	3

Sirbind St. Leger.

Orlando	1
Lincoln	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CAMP AT DADUR.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The winter camp near Dadur will be formed as last year. A Beloochee Regiment goes there from Kurrachee, where it is relieved by a Bombay Regiment.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Russians have resumed the bombardment of Plevna, and an assault on the Turkish positions is considered imminent.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Advices from the seat of war in Armenia state, that Ismail Pasha is evacuating the Province of Erivan.

Obituary.—Major General John Gwilt, C.B.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.

The Indian Transport Malabar sailed for Bombay to-day.

CORRECTION.

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT ELLIS.

The following correction has been received from London:—The Obituary notice in telegram of the 12th inst. should read—Hon'ble Robert Ellis, Honorary Member of Madras Council, and lately appointed to the Council of India, and not Sir Barrow H. Ellis, Member of Council of Secretary of State of India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st October arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 19, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats.....	8,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	16,000	do.
Do. do. Surats ..	100	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	448,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	79 000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	29,000	do.

LONDON, Oct. 19, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist.....	0-10⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-9
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	54⅞
Total Coin in the Bank of France ...£88 900,000	
„ Notes in Circulation £97,600,000	

Arrival.—Serico.

Departures.—Branksome Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 20th—	7 8 p.m.	0 24
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) .. 21st—	2 40 p.m.	2 13
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 21st—12	18 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) .. 21st—10	0 a.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) .. 20th—No time.		
From China—		
Via Amoor (Interrupted.) .. 21st—12	15 p.m.	
„ Singapore (do.)		
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (do.)		

Indian Branch.

	Max. Hrs	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	25	0	0	1
„ Galle	0	0	0	0
„ Kurrachee ..	6	0	0	1
„ Madras	30	0	0	8

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 20th Oct., 10-10 A.M.

Mail steamer Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 21.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 86, w.b. 79, min. 76, bar. 19-87.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3, ther. 80-2, bar. 30 4.

Mangalore, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., S. W., S., S. W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. E light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 12 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following general remarks on the weather and crops appear in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last:—For Madras: abundant rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, a good fall elsewhere, prospects are favourable and agricultural operations are actively progressing. The total decrease in the numbers who have received relief is 304,000. For Mysore: there has been an excellent and general fall of rain, and the crops are flourishing. The total decrease of persons on relief works is 29,000. For Bombay: heavy rain in the South Mahratta Country and in Ratnagiri, and good showers throughout the Deccan, but none in Guzerat, Kattiawar, Khandeish, or Nasick; the crops are in good condition in Bombay proper, but want more rain in Ahmednuggur, Khandeish and Nasick. There is no improvement in Sind. For the Central Provinces: good rain in Chindwara and Mandla, slight elsewhere; the kharif prospects are good, except in Sambalpur, Sagar and Damoh, where the rice crop has failed; the sowings of rabi are vigorously pushed on. For Berar: there has been more rain but the crops are in good condition. For Central India: no rain has fallen; prospects in Malwa and Baghelkhand are good, but immigration southward from Gwalior still continues. For Rajpootana: slight showers have fallen at Ajmere, Jodhpur, and Ulwar, but more rain is wanted for sowings in Uwar and Jaipur. For Bengal: there has been good general rain; prospects are good throughout Bengal and Behar. Rain is wanted in Purf, Lohardaga, Singhbum. For the North-West: no more rain has fallen; the sowings of rabi are active, prices are still high, but prospects generally are good. For the Punjab: there has been a good fall of rain at Rawalpindi, and showers in Hissar, Jullunder, Amritsur and Peshawur; rabi ploughing and sowing are progressing. For Nepal: rain has fallen and prospects are improved. For Assam: rain prospects are favourable. For Burma: moderate rain has fallen; the condition of the crops is good; much land on which there were rice crops and which were destroyed by the floods, have been replanted, but the weather is not favourable for these young crops.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As. 4

The Delhi medal has been presented to the able Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsular, in recognition of the excellence of all the arrangements made by him at the time of the Assemblage. Mr. Conder has also received the thanks of the Home Government.

We understand that the Turkish mission has left Cabul, and that it may be expected to reach Peshawar about the 23rd or 24th inst.

The quantity of grain despatched by sea to Madras ports from Bengal and Burmah averaged 1,222 tons daily during the week ending the 17th inst.

An order of considerable interest to a large number of officers is about to be issued. It sets forth that in the case of officers of the old Indian cadres of Royal Artillery, and of those officers of the twelve new Line regiments of Cavalry and Infantry serving under Indian Pension rules, the restriction now enforced by those rules, of deducting certain periods of leave or furlough from their service, is removed, and that all full pay service, past or future, will be permitted to count towards pension on retirement.

With but a few exceptions, the district reports from all parts of Bengal for the week ended the 13th instant were favourable. There had been showers in nearly every district, and heavier rain in those parts where it was most wanted—such as the Bardwan, Patna, and Bhagalpur divisions. Orissa is the division in which rain is still most wanted.

The Madras correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The sore feeling here against Bengal officers sent on famine duty is wearing off. I must confess that a few of the new arrivals gave considerable offence, as strangers are apt to do. Madras was then still smarting under the sting of real, or fancied, injustice, and ready to wince not only when openly insulted, but when slightly ridiculed. Men were weary of working without aid or encouragement, and disgusted with the faint praise bestowed on their labours. Bengal self-conceit, self-sufficiency, and self-love had passed into bywords; and sensible, temperate men grew fierce if brought into contact with the offenders. A smile was construed into a bitter offence; and a slight drawl, a lisp, or even a drooping moustache, have been known to act upon Madras nerves like banderillas on the Andalusian bull. But *nous avons change tout cela*. Sympathy, cordial kindness, Calcutta's ready answer to our appeals, have melted all our vapours and mists, like sunshine, and the papers record daily the zeal and energy of Bengal officers, who are heartily welcomed now on all sides."

A good service pension has been conferred upon Major-General Sir Henry Daly, in the place of Lieutenant-General Tapp, deceased.

The Superintendent of the Government Press, says the Lahore paper, "writes to contradict a paragraph which we published yesterday, to the effect that the Law Examination Papers had been stolen from the printing office. Mr. Monnier says—'Not a single copy of the papers has been taken out of the press.' Our paragraph is quite correct, however. The particular number of the sets of questions printed off, and the manuscript copy of the questions, may not have been stolen, but a copy of the questions was obtained nevertheless."

A rumour has reached Lahore, that there has been an attempt to poison Mr. Sandys, the Magistrate of the Badaon District, and that it is in connection with an investigation into this matter that Mr. Justice Turner has been occupied there during the vacation.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., is going to Tumlung again to give an Imperial banner to the Sikkim Rajah. When Mr. Edgar was at Tumlung in 1873, he witnessed an extremely interesting ceremony—the funeral rites of the Rajah's sister. She herself was already buried, but her rites had been unpaid and were now performed over her effigy, which was dressed, she being a Buddhist nun, in a nun's garment with mitre and veil. There were lamps burning, processions of monks, and litanies chanted; every thing was done that might help her soul on its journey to meet the King of Death. Before him the soul is tried, and either condemned to purgatory or sent to a heaven where it may sing hymns and play the lute for ever,—or at any rate for a very long while.

We have good reason to believe, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Madras Harbour scheme will be abandoned. Also we understand that the Secretary of State has ordered the immediate adoption of a complete system of drainage for the city of Madras.

The same paper says, "the rather paltry £500 that the Queen has contributed to the Madras Famine Relief Fund represents about the income that Her Majesty now derives once a week from the Neild bequest of £250,000. Mr. J. C. Neild was a madman who died in 1852. He had relatives in Madras, yet he bequeathed all his personal property to the Queen for her own private use and benefit. His Madras relatives begged the Queen to forego the legacy, but Her Majesty declined to do anything of the sort. With the interest that has accrued at only 5 per cent. and the Neild bequest now represents £500,000. Yet a local native contemporary speaks of Her Majesty as being a rather impecunious personage."

A well-known ex-Anglo-Indian, the Rev. Julian Robinson, has written a play. Its first title "Our Girls," suggested evidently by that miracle of success, "Our Boys," was found to have been forestalled by Mr. Byron; so that Mr. Robinson's comedy is likely to see the light of a London theatre, ere long, under the title of "Bringing Up."

Cases of lunacy appear to be on the increase in the Madras Presidency, as elsewhere in India. The last report on the Lunatic Asylums tells us that "a more or less steady increment of admission has been taking place since 1866, simultaneously with a steady accumulation of chronic and incurable insanes, 'likely to remain life-residents.' Under the operation of these joint causes, the available accommodation of the asylums is being rapidly diminished. This state of matters deserves the early consideration of Government."

The Government of India has directed that a rough analysis of all the drinking water in each station shall be made before and after the monsoon by a specially-selected medical officer, and the result is to be entered in the report of the Cantonment Committee. In cases where the water is "suspicious," the well or tank is to be at once closed, pending a reference to the Chemical Examiner, to whom specimens of the water are to be sent, and in particular cases Messrs. Lewis and Cunningham are to be deputed to the spot to investigate the causes of the pollution.

There is now an opportunity, says the Lahore paper, of settling once for ever our North-West Frontier difficulties, and we hope this opportunity is not going to be lost. The military preparations which are being made at Rawalpindi, and the *material* of war daily going to the front, tell, of course, their own tale, that the authorities contemplate some action. We only pray that it is not going to be a repetition of former blundering expeditions. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, is an aphorism which applies to war as well to ordinary matters; and if we are to secure peace and prosperity on our borders, we must make our power for war felt in a manner which can neither be mistaken nor forgotten.

The question of the detention of judgment-debtors, lately decided in the High Court, is remarked upon as follows by the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—"Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice West took a suspicious pleasure in pointing out, more than once, that the Legislature could not possibly have overlooked such an important point (it being highly probable, I should say, that they did), and must therefore not have an intention foisted upon them which is not apparent in the Act. The dissentient was Sir Charles Sargeant and not Mr. Justice Bayley, who, to some extent, did not disdain to be guided by the consideration that it was impossible to suppose that it was intended that a man imprisoned on the 30th September should be detained for two years, while the man committed to prison on the following day could not be kept in custody for over six months. You may perhaps remember something of the withering scorn launched by the legal community here at a member of the Town Council who was understood in the Municipal Act to have had recourse to a similar aid to interpretation. The Bombay decision, though of course authoritative in Bombay, leaves the question as to what the law is on the point at the least ambiguous; but there can, I take it, be little doubt as to what the law should be. The prisoners ought to have the benefit of the change of mind which has come over the Legislature as to the degree of severity with which it is necessary to treat them. I should like to know how many prisoners under sentence of death in England would be executed after a motion for the total abolition of capital punishment had passed the House of Commons."

The residents in Shoolay, Mysore, were scandalised on Monday evening last to see a European walking through the streets in a perfectly nude condition, save that he had a cloth tied round his waist after the fashion of his poor Aryan brethren. It appears that the man, who was a gunner in the Royal Artillery, went into a tank to bathe, leaving his clothes, including helmet and boots, on the bank. On coming out of the water he missed his clothes, and searched in vain for them. One, of course, can imagine the awkwardness of his situation. While in this dilemma, a kind Samaritan, in the person of a policeman, chanced to be passing, and lent the man a handkerchief, which he tied round his loins, and in this condition made his way to barracks. Beyond being called upon occasionally by his comrades to answer sarcastic enquiries as to who his tailor is, the hero of this little adventure is doing well.

Last Monday morning a culprit was to have been executed at Bangalore; everything was ready and he was marched up to the scaffold. After, however, the unfortunate fellow had been taken to the very place of execution, he was remanded back to the cells, the order for his final disposal not being considered definite. We shall, no doubt, hear more of this extraordinary story.

The *Englishman*:—There has been a good deal said lately regarding intemperance among European soldiers; meetings have been held at different cantonments, and in some British regiments there are now a considerable proportion of total abstainers. Teetotal literature sometimes discloses remarkable facts—if, indeed, they are facts. For instance, Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, in an appendix to his Annual Report for 1873, states that he tabulated the medical histories of 684 officers in the civil and military services of the Government of Madras, who had died in India in the years 1840—1861, with the result that—340, or 49·7 per cent., were of temperate habits; 203, or 29·6 per cent., were of intemperate habits; 141, or 20·5 per cent, were of "habits undefined." Dr. Cornish seems to have continued his observations up to more recent times; for he writes that, out of 127 officers of the Madras Staff Corps dying from 1861 to 1873, there were 70 of temperate habits, 29 of intemperate habits, and 28 of "unascertained habits." No precise definition is given of the symptoms which place an officer in the "intemperate habits" category; but we notice that, out of the 684 Madras officers whose memories are thus embalmed by Dr. Cornish, 66 are said to have died of *delirium tremens*. Unless these figures had come from a careful statistician like Dr. Cornish, who never overstates his case, we should have been inclined to question their accuracy. If they are true, perhaps "Good Templar" lodges might be advantageously opened in some of the cantonments of Southern India. But, so far as our experience goes, the need for the preaching and practice of teetotal principles is not nearly so great among the officers of the armies of Northern and Western India.

A correspondent writing from Dehra Dun, the 11th inst., says that "the rains, though late, have proved highly beneficial to this district brought to the very brink of a devouring famine. The first showers were followed by a most touching scene. The countenances of the poor brightened up with an unspeakable expression of joy and hope. Some thanked God with uplifted hands, others went to their neighbours and proposed to commence sowing the following morning. It was a pathetic sight. Symptoms of an alarming nature, such as precedes a famine, had already made their appearance. The poor were straitened to such a degree as to be obliged to live upon raw and wild fruits. At Cawlagiri, a village not far off, thieves entered sixteen houses in one night, and did their work very cleanly. The other day a report spread through the town that a number of famished *gujars*, fifty in number, armed with swords, shields and lances, were lying in ambush somewhere in the eastern side of our town, ready to fall up on the village of Karanpore. It was about 10 o'clock in the night when the alarm was given by Babu Tezsing and others, and the news flying like lightning set the whole population trembling from head to foot. The inhabitants stood to arms all night. We watched with the utmost anxiety the progress of the fast descending crescent moon, whose disappearance, it was said, would be the signal for an attack upon us. The night, however, passed off peacaby and the report proved to be false; but desperate bands of men with *janghias* on, and heavy clubs thrown across their shoulders, might be seen marching boldly through the streets in the moonshine defying the watchmen, and in many instances threatening them with an attack. But our danger now is over, though it will take a great deal of time for our affairs to be restored to their former state."

At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 26 it was reported that the following memorial respecting the intended railway line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere had been forwarded to Lord Salisbury, and that his Lordship had promised to give the subject his most careful consideration:—"Your memorialists in the year 1874 addressed a memorial to your Lordship on behalf of an early construction of the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, an integral part of the great scheme of trunk railway projected by Lord Dalhousie for connecting Bombay and the North-Western Provinces of India. Your memorialists have received with gratification the announcement of your Lordship's sanction for the construction of this line, but regret to learn that it is proposed to form it as a narrow-gauge line, which, if adhered to, will seriously affect its utility as a means of communication for commercial and other purposes. That the experience gained of the working of railways in India has, in the opinion of your memorialists, demonstrated the impolicy of the adoption of the narrow-gauge system, and that the saving in the cost of making the line on the 'metre gauge' is not considerable, if taken in connection with the outlay needed for the supply of additional rolling stock and other appliances; and if the line be so constructed it will create a needless break of gauge and defeat arrangements for efficient transit of the through traffic. That the level character of the country to be traversed between Ahmedabad and Ajmere reduces the consideration of cost of the broad gauge to the additional charge of a heavier permanent way and the extra width of ballast and sleepers, whilst the saving in the cost of working should determine the selection of the broad gauge on the ground of economy, as also for its ultimate greater utility. That on the establishment of efficient means of communication with the provinces and the interior of India the State Government must mainly depend for the maintenance of the people in times of famine, and at these periods it has been found, as stated on the authority of General Kennedy, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, that railway lines of the 'standard' gauge have barely been able to satisfy essential and urgent demands, and under similar circumstances, narrow-gauge lines would probably have broken down altogether. The question of the selection of gauge is therefore, in the opinion of your memorialists, one on which depends the well being of the people of India, and in a material degree the means of promoting the future prosperity of its trade; nor should it be overlooked that it is a question in which the Government is itself concerned, in order to obtain an efficient and expeditious through traffic, on which at some time may depend the security of the State Government. For these and other reasons, and having regard to the fact that the railway from Bombay to Delhi will form a trunk line described by the late Lord Dalhousie as 'of the greatest political and commercial value,' your memorialists pray that in the construction of the line of railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere the 'standard' or broad gauge of 5 ft. 6 in. be adopted, and by so doing a carrying capacity will be secured more consistent with the actual and prospective wants of the country, and greater than is practicable under the 'metre' or narrow-gauge system."

The Italian Opera Company, consisting of forty one members, arrived in the Roma on Wednesday morning at Calcutta.

A despatch from Berlin says that Major-General von Reutern, the Russian military Plenipotentiary there, who has started for the Czar's headquarters, takes with him an autograph letter to His Majesty from the Emperor William. A correspondent of the *Scotsman* says he has good authority for the statement that the Emperor William's personal feelings are now strongly enlisted in the war, and that he has emphatically expressed the opinion that the Christians of European Turkey must be withdrawn from the dominion of the Turk.

The *Standard* says that four large London firms have been invited to tender for the supply of corrugated iron for huts to contain a hundred thousand Russian soldiers. The huts are to be of four sizes, for twenty-five, fifty, a hundred, and five hundred men. They are to be delivered at Antwerp, and sent direct to Bucharest by rail. These are for erection in the neighbourhood of Bucharest. Orders have also been issued for eight railway stations for a strategic railway. These are to be complete in every way, and are to be provided with heating apparatus. Russia has ordered in Germany an iron pontoon bridge and 150,000 cwt. of lead.

The Russians officially acknowledge that their losses from the beginning of the war to the 20th Sept. in killed, wounded, and missing, amout to 47,406. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Berlin telegraphs:—"The Russian Guard corps, numbering 53,000, is ordered to reinforce the Czarewitch, whose command will thus consist of 110,000 men and 400 guns. The 24th Division, which formerly garrisoned St. Petersburg, will reinforce General Zimmerman in the Dobrudscha. Other divisions have been hurriedly despatched from Plevna to the Schipka Pass. The vanguard of the Grenadier Division, which has been anxiously awaited, has arrived at Achalkulaki, in the Caucasus. The 6th Army Corps has replaced the Guards at Warsaw." A telegram to the same paper from Adrianople says:—"The Russian cavalry of the Guard on arriving at the Danube complain that their horses are wholly unfit for service, owing to the fatigues of the long journey. A large purchase of new horses is necessary, involving a great expense to the Government."

Proof of the importance of the naval engineer nowadays is afforded by the new barbette ship, the Téméraire, which has, we are told, no fewer than thirty-four engines on board, exclusive of the powerful pistons and cylinders that propel the ponderous vessel. The giant capacity of these latter are equal, it is said, to 7,000-horse power indicated, and must entail, therefore, considerable responsibility upon the engineering staff to begin with. Their care and superintendence constitute but a section, however, of the work to be performed by the chief engineer on board, who has a score and a half of other engines to look after as well. There are feed engines and starting engines, steering engines and capstan engines, engines to pump with and engines to hoist with; there are even engines to aid in working the guns, to assist in torpedo services, and for turning the magnet machine that gives out the electric light. For each and all of these the engineer is responsible, and if that officer cannot, or does not, fulfil his duty, captain, commander, and lieutenants can do nothing with the vessel. In fact, practically, the engineer commands the ship, which is useless to sail, or to fight, if he and his staff are not thoroughly efficient and well organised. On some of our modern battleships, the Alexandra, for instance, the engineering duties are so arduous that no fewer than a dozen officers, of one rank or another, are to be found on board, while in the case of turret vessels, such as the Thunderer and Devastation, which are mastless, and therefore solely and entirely in the engineer's hands, the work of the latter is more responsible still. Yet, strange to say, with all the work and responsibility upon his shoulders, the chief engineer of a modern ironclad ranks among the civil officers under a paymaster. He is told in an Admiralty circular recently issued that he may mess in the ward room, with the lieutenants, that is, if he pleases; but the meaning of this can only be that his company must be borne by the ward room officers should he desire at any time to thrust it upon them. This gracious privilege is only permitted the chief engineer. His subordinates, although they rank with a lieutenant, are placed in the table of precedence after him. Is it surprising that, under these conditions, there should be a lack of good and capable men endowed with technical and scientific ability in this branch of the service? We ask a man to take charge of a ship and machinery of the value of half a million, and offer him a position which any civil engineer of good standing would look down upon with contempt.

A correspondent (Mr. A. H. Christie) sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following observations on the cross-charges of barbarism in the field made by the Turks on the one side and the Russians on the other:—"In spite of the heights of virtue and excellence to which we happy creatures of the nineteenth century have attained, there are, I am credibly informed, a few real vices still going; and till these have ceased running it seems to me a pity to expend our virtuous indignation upon acts which are neither vicious nor criminal. Day by day, as I read the daily papers, I find floods of indignation poured upon either the brutal Turks or the savage Russians for their alleged practice of stabbing the wounded. Now, Sir, till you can bind over a wounded man to abstain from endeavouring to return that wound, it seems to me unreasonable to expect the wounder to refrain, by an extra prod, from making the wounded perfectly safe. If I am a gallant Turkish full private, struck down by the lance of a Cossack, my first impulse, if I am not seriously injured and my rifle is still loaded, is to discharge that rifle at the Cossack as he rides on after having knocked me over. The Cossack, unless he is a particularly great fool, knows my feeling, by sympathy, and will naturally, by a second prod, outrage all the finer feelings of the whole race of special correspondents, and at the same time secure himself against my natural impulses. It is really curious to observe how shriekingly tender-hearted we have grown of late times; of course, I merely mean when our own interests are not concerned. The late Lord Macaulay was a man not devoid of kindly and hearty feelings, but what are the words he puts into the mouth of Bind their-kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-in-links-of-iron Obadiah, sergeant in Ireton's regiment?

Ho! comrades, scour the plain,
And ere ye strip the slain
First give another stab to make your search secure;
Then shake from sleeves and pockets
The broad pieces and lockets,
The tokens of the wanton, the plunder of the poor."

A correspondent, who signs himself "Prospero," writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on September 19, says:—When the Anti-English party were all agog a short time ago in the expectation of the speedy collapse of the national defence in Turkey, you allowed me to give a some what unusual reason for a contrary anticipation. If the forecast with which I concluded my letter had been written, like the majority of prophecies, after instead of before the event, it would have been difficult to condense more truth in fewer words. "If we find obstinate and sanguinary battles to ensue next month, with no remarkable advantage to either party, although the balance of evil is against the invader," I then wrote, "call me Prospero." And I specially pointed out the danger of interrupted communications, and of the assailing of fortified posts, on the part of the Russians. In fact, this anticipation was like a short summary of recent events. Few of your readers can have failed to observe the fiery splendour of the crimson torch which the planet Mars has nightly held forth since I wrote. It is, to say the least of it, a remarkable coincidence that the most brilliant astronomical discovery made since the detection of Neptune, one which has shown the existence of a systematic regularity in the solar system that few astronomers anticipated and has raised Mars to the dignity of an orb attended by satellites, should have been made during the raging of the most sanguinary war on which that planet has ever shed its beams. But many observers who are not astronomers have asked how it is that Saturn, the more slowly moving planet, has for the last two months become more and more distant from Mars. The reason is that the relative position of the three planets, Saturn, Mars, and the Earth, in their respective orbits round the sun is such as to make the apparent motion of the two former retrograde. Thus Mars, the more rapid, gaining on Saturn leaves that planet instead of approaching it in the usual way. The retrograde movement of Saturn will continue until about the 7th of November. Mars retrogrades until the 7th of October, when the two planets will have attained their maximum distance apart (during this portion of their course) of 6 deg. 26 min. Mars then, after an apparent immobility of three days, will approach Saturn, and on the 3rd of November will be in the same degree of the zodiac as that planet. The Earth, Mars, and Saturn will then be in a direct line, as far as longitude goes; and the two outer planets will be within half a degree of the same latitude. The conjunction will thus be so close that the planets will form an object much under the size of a small comet. The astrological import of the phenomenon is one of the greatest menace. The chief difficulty which opposes detail (as far as my modest acquirements go)is the want of knowledge of the exact time for which to set up a figure. If we take noon on the 3rd of November (as I took noon on the former occasion) as the time for the inquiry, Jupiter is applying to the ascendant, which may intimate that the worst of the crisis is for one party nearly over. There is a remarkable conjunction of Herschel with the descending node of the moon, on the cusp of the Eighth House, which seems to indicate some unexpected death of a nature to convulse Europe. Astrological rules forbid the adept to predict death; and perhaps the hecatombs offered to the Moloch of Russian ambition may satisfy this part of the forecast. The conjunction of the two malefics is on the House of Wealth. This may be taken to indicate financial collapse, or perhaps the failure of supplies of food and ammunition. If I pursue the subject, I shall perhaps make converts whose faith in astrology may be more robust and less guarded than my own. But whether as a physical phenomenon of unprecedented rarity or as a relic of an asserted science long venerated and perhaps too ignorantly despised, let me commend to the observation of your readers the aspect of the heavens on the 3rd of November next.

The *Englishman*:—An attempt has been made, with some success, to anticipate the more elaborate and more thorough researches at Oxford into the religions of the East. The Society for Promoting Christain Knowledge has just published three useful little manuals of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. These volumes are issued at a price which brings them within the reach of all. They form the first of a series entitled "Non-Christian Religious Systems", which that Society has recently undertaken. Each of them bears the name of a writer well qualified to speak on the subject of which he treats. The little volume on Hinduism is by Professor Monier Williams; that on Budhism by Rhys Davids; and that on Islam by Mr. Stobart, the Principal of the Lucknow Martiniere College. While maintaining a fair standard throughout, the volumes represent very different degrees of critical merit. Professor Monier Williams knows his subject; but his book is unfortunately disfigured by that desire to please all parties which has prevented him from taking a high place at home, and which was so amusingly illustrated on his rapid runs through India. He seems to think that, as he is writing for a society whose object it is to promote Christian knowledge, he must add little tags of Christianity to his account of Hindu beliefs. This feeling oppresses him throughout, and occasionally produces ludicrous results. Comparisons are proverbially odious; and, in such a work, the contrasting of Christian with Hindu theology introduces an element fatal to the impartial study of the question. In one place, he informs us that "Buddhism is no religion at all"; in another, he defines and discriminates between the yearning for re-union with the Deity which dies at the root of Brahmanism, and the similar feeling which plays so important a part in Christian piety. Then we have "the fetishism of the Negroid aborigines of India," as if the Negro affinities of those races were an ascertained fact. The book is a useful sketch of the earlier sacred writings; but Professor Monier Williams seems to be quite unacquainted with the actual facts of Hindsism at the present day. The account of Buddhism, by Rhys Davids, is a different work. Mr. Davids brought to his task not only a careful study of the Buddhist canon, but also an acquaintance with modern Buddhism, acquired as a Civil Servant in Ceylon. He goes to the original texts less frequently than Professor Monier Williams does; but he has a power of arranging and sifting his materials of which Professor Williams is destitute. Nothing can be told in better taste than the story of the life of Gautama Buddha; and some of his little sketches of Buddhism, as at present practised in Ceylon and China, are simply admirable. We can heartily recommend this compendium to any one who desires to form a general impression with regard to the Buddhistic life and doctrine; and those who have already some acquaintance with the subject will find Mr. Rhys Davids' book very useful for refreshing their memory. The little volume on Islam, by Mr. Stobart, the Principal of La Martiniere College, Lucknow, deserves the least attention of the three. It is chiefly a compilation from Sir William Muir's Life of Mahomet; and it reproduces the one-sided and somewhat bigoted views of the latter writer. Mr. Stobart seems to be unacquainted with any of the Muhammadan texts in the original, nor has he the literary skill of Professor Monier Williams, or of Mr. Rhys Davids. The book, however, will be useful to those who wish to run over some of the leading facts connected with Islam and its founder.

AN INSTALLATION AT CALCUTTA.

We hear that there will be, on the 1st January, an installation at Government House, Calcutta, of the New Grand Crosses and Grand Commanders and Knights of the Orders of the Star of India and the Bath. We understand that for various reasons the ceremonies will not be on a large scale, and Native Chiefs attending the chapter will only bring a few followers each. A summons will be addressed to members of the order, but the attendance of all, except those to be installed, will be optional.

NEWS FROM SIMLA.

Mr. H. T. Thornton, C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Paul, of the Bengal Council, are to be appointed members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Several non official appointments are also about to be made to the Council to fill existing vacancies.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Major Walter, Political Agent in Marwar, several changes are probable in the Rajputana Agency. Major Cadell will take Major Walter's place at Jodhpur, Major Law will act as Political Agent at Alwar, and Colonel Beynon on his return, which is expected immediately, will resume his old post at Jaipur.

H. E. the Viceroy has promoted Mr. Fitzpatrick, C. S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to be Secretary to Government in that Department. Mr. Macpherson will now be Deputy Secretary in the Legislative

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At their last meeting I observe that a member of the Town Council objected to the Tramway Company's stable at Byculla Bridge, and very properly so too. But would it not be as well if our Municipal authorities looked nearer home and provided some other place for the carts and rickshas seized for non-payment of taxes instead of keeping them on the Esplanade opposite the Municipal offices, where they inconvenience the public, disfigure the view, and form a most unsightly object in one of the best bits of our handsome highway?

It is marvellous to me that this ugly nuisance has been permitted to pass unnoticed so long. I would suggest the compound of the new Secretariat as a convenient place to keep the carts—they would be out of the public thoroughfare and yet still well under the Argus eye of the Tax-Collector. JUPITER.

INDO-PORTUGUESE PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading, a letter appeared in your issue of the 16th inst., signed Q., the writer of which has favoured the public with a few extracts from what he calls an historical account of the schism at Goa in the year 1853 by Father Ignatius, O. C., and Father Strickland, S. J. Will Q. be so good as to let me know whether a copy of the above work can still be had, and where? This so-called history of the schism at Goa is not the first or the only one of its kind that has appeared in print since 1853; there was published in France some time in 1854 a similar work entitled "Historia do Sciema Portuguez na India," edited not by Viscount Theodore de Bussieres, as is fictitiously mentioned on the title page, but by the members of the Propaganda Fide Mission, purporting also to be an historical account of the schism, which fortunately for those whom the work was intended to malign never really existed. As regards the subject matter itself of the extracts quoted by Q., your readers who are acquainted with the Goa clergy may take it for what it is worth, for not only it is not true and full of misstatements calculated to mislead the public, but the reason is not far to seek why the members of the said Propaganda Fide Mission at one time were so bent upon misrepresenting and calumniating the Goa clergy as to allow no scruple of conscience to deter them from effecting that end. Q. in trying to contradict J. C. L. by rushing into print with what he deems fit "appendages" to that correspondent's letter, which appeared in your impression of the 11th inst., would have done well to have confined himself to pointing out, if he could, the shortcomings of the present race of clergy of the Archdiocese of Goa, instead of wasting time in raking up old records for extracts which, after all, if they prove anything at all, serve only to bring into a clearer and more defined light the deep hatred and malice of the writers of the records he extracts from. The clergy of Goa, under the guidance of the present Archbishop, are, if not perfection itself, still all that could be desired, at least so far as the people's requirements are concerned, and I am confident any one who is at all acquainted with them will bear me out in this statement. G.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me space for a few lines to reply to the letter of Q. in your yesterday's paper.

The Propaganda Fide, for upwards of a hundred years, aspired to obtain possession of the Portuguese churches in the East, but it was not till the troublous times of 1838, when the old *régime* was overthrown and the present dynasty established in Portugal, when the monasteries and religious orders were suppressed—circumstances by the way which caused much dissatisfaction in Rome, that its missionaries flocked to India by consent of the Holy See which they now easily obtained. Meeting, however, with great resistance from the native priests and Christians, they resorted to all sorts of means, and propagated calumnies, a fair specimen of which is to be found in the very passage quoted by Q. But your readers would probably like to know a little about how these early missionaries extended the field of their operations. Fr. Strickland, S. J., and his associate enlighten us not on this subject, and I must therefore say what I happend to remember at the moment for their gratification, and the edification of your correspondent Q. The ignorant Christians of Bombay were told that rather than hear mass celebrated by a priest subject to the Archbishopric of Goa, it was better to go without one, as if such a mass were sacrilegious—that the Goa priests had no holy oils to use for the administration of the sacrament of baptism, and that the oils they used were drawn from the lamps burning in their churches—that the marriages they celebrated were null and void. It is no doubt in the recollection of many still living how Dr. Hartmann, once Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, took forcible possession of the Church of St. Michael at Mahim against the wishes of all those parishioners (according to Fr. Strickland, oppressed and robbed by their priest of the Archbishopric) and retained it with doors closed for over a month, till ejected by an order of the late Supreme Court. Many also remember the Rev. Murphy (afterwards Bishop Murphy) of Secunderabad, who was compelled to quit the place within 24 hours by order of the military for creating disturbances amongst the Roman Catholics there. Bishop Michael will also not have been forgotten, for having disinterred the bones of a Goa clergyman who was buried in a church at Cochin, and thrown them in a heap of rubbish for no other offence than that of having belonged to the other jurisdiction. Nor would it be proper to omit the scandals of Verona and Candol belonging to still more recent times. All these acts of the missionaries of the Propaganda found fierce opposition from the Goa clergy, and what more natural than that these clergymen should be taxed with ignorance, simony, scandalous living, and the like? In my review of Mr. Nairne's paper I used the authority of Mr. Nairne—a Protestant gentleman, and therefore not interested in the disputes between the priests of the Archbishopric and those of the Propaganda, and that of the Rev. DeCottineau who, though himself a Roman Catholic clergyman, was in no way connected with either jurisdiction. But a truce to this subject. Q. would evidently to rake up the memories of past feuds, and I shall let him glut his taste for them without caring to reply to anything he may again choose to say on the subject.

Oct. 17. J. C. L.

THE NUISANCES OF BOMBAY ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In drawing the attention of the Town Council to the evil which carriages of all kinds are exposed to on the public streets of our city, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has, I think, performed a good service to their owners. But the motion, of which he has already given notice to the Council, is of importance not only to owners of carriages, but to the public at large. It is to be devoutly hoped, therefore, that the discussion on the subject will lead to some permanent good result.

That the evil which Mr. Nowrojee has pointed out has become yearly more rampant there can be no two opinions. That it has grown with the growth of our population and increased with the increase of carriage-traffic is also patent to all. The veriest sceptic can satisfy himself as to the truth of the statement if he will only take the trouble to drive from the Fort, *viâ* Kalbadevie Road and Bhendy Bazar Street, or Market, Shaik Mehmon or Mandvie Street, say on any day, at any hour, especially between 10 and 12 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m. Drive, Sir, where you will, you cannot but meet with the familiar phenomenon of pedestrians leisurely walking in the middle of a road, deaf alike to your "heigh-ho," or the "chal bajoo" of your stentorian coachman. Who has not experienced the annoyance, nay vexatious annoyance, of having to drive daily along streets full of the creatures described above? Just take as a representative case, Bhendy Bazar road. Here is a tram car with the eternal tintinnabulum of little bells hung round the neck of its horses, on the other side is another equally leviathan than obstacle in the shape of a cart with huge bales of cotton, two Jehus driving right in front of you, two drivers of ramshackled hackeries bawling loud to the top of their voices behind; and in the midst of this scene might be seen three dozen pedestrians—a motley group broad-scattered from one end of the road to the other—Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, males and females, children and adult, the vulgar woman of the town with the professional singing beggar, the street *gamin* and the lounger, the cooly with half a dozen chairs on his head, and a gang of labourers returning home—all walk listlessly here and there on the road, as if so many inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, perfectly indifferent to the deafening cries of drivers of all sorts of gharries endeavouring to make their way through the mighty maze. But the picture is a familiar one to Bombayites, and need not be further described. Can any mortal doubt that under the circumstances pedestrians are run-over! It is *this* danger to which persons driving in carriages are constantly exposed. It is this danger which requires to be minimised, if not altogether removed. Innocent people are frequently dragged to our Police Courts for knocking down or running over persons who *will* not, nay *care* not to, betake themselves the footpaths of asphalte or bricks or stone, specially built for their convenience, at great cost, but who, in spite of all cautioning, cries, and other precautions, prefer to walk on the middle of roads. Is is an intolerable state of things. No doubt it is an evil of our ever-grown population. But it sadly needs being remedied, if not quite cured.

I really don't know whether there exists at present any legislative enactment empowering our worthy Police Commissioner to prohibit pedestrians from walking in the middle of public roads, under pain of penalty. If there be no such Act (Sir Frank knows not of such) then the sooner a bill is passed for the better protection of carriage drivers the better. The Police Commissioner should be authorised to limit the wanderings of pedestrians to footpaths or side-walks alone; and to enforce penalty in case of default. We need not wait for the desired remedy or relief till some fine day the liveried pestillions of His Excellency the Governor or the tidy coachmen of His Lordship the Chief Justice are brought to the bar of a criminal court for knocking down or running over indifferent, stupid, pedestrians who *will* walk in the middle of roads. Life is short, and we cannot afford to delay taking remedial measures for checking the evil till the proverbial catastrophe to the Bishop has occurred. And with the remedy there should also cease the anomaly which one presently observes in the conduct of our "yellow boy"—I mean the treatment they give to European and native gentlemen in case of accidents by carriages. It would seem that there is one treatment for the former and another for the latter. How far they are justified in this anomalous conduct I cannot say. I presume our excellent Commissioner is quite unaware of the vagaries of his myrmidons. I attribute the two different ways of treatment to their personal whims and caprices. But then no police peon has a right to carry his whim or caprice into effect. He is expected to obey the *orders* of his superiors which, I believe, are generally very clear and definite. Whenever there is a European in an accident, the peon does not even *dare* to come up to the scene. Or if there be a sepoy who *has* the "hardihood" or "impudence" to show his face to the "Sahib," why he simply asks his name or takes down his address, and there it all ends. In the case of "kala logue," or natives, it is quite different. There, his energy seems ill of a sudden to rage in his breast, his face brightens up, he seems to think he is on the verge of achieving a grand victory. He comes up to the native gentleman with all the insolence of the petty-man in authority and makes a deal of unnecessary fuss and almost always endeavours by insolent words to provoke a breach of the peace. He wields his truncheon in the air as if he were hurling defiance. He insists on the native gentleman to go with him to the nearest police superintendent. Generally this class of officers is very sensible, and all is concluded pleasantly in a few minutes. Men like Mr. Vincent or Mr. Mills always endeavour to do their duty without giving the least offence to all concerned. But the indignity and humiliation heaped on the native gentleman becomes *for the time* sufficiently agonising. It is to be hoped our chivalrous Commissioner will issue instructions to the policemen to behave with all—Europeans or natives—with equal civility.

But to the point. When I say penalties should be enforced on all defaulting pedestrians I mean fines, say ranging from 1 to 4 annas, or even a rupee, according to the worth and intelligence of the defaulter. Of course, let the policeman on watch give him a warning once, twice, thrice. If the pedestrian would still misbehave, then he should be fined. If nothing will make pedestrians learn the reasonableness of walking on footpaths *money* will. Money teaches bitter lessons. So that when their pockets are pinched they will soon come to their senses. In case of children under 7 years found straying in the middle of roads, their parents or guardians should be fined. In case of boys and girls above 7 and up to 16 flogging of a *mild* character will do. But in *practically* carrying out orders great care should be taken that the remedy becomes not worse than the disease. It is just possible a system of petty tyranny might arise. If there be danger in inflicting fines, let some *better* and more effectual chastisement be devised. I have here given some *suggestions* which have occurred to my mind for the prevention of the growing evil. I am sure a healthy discussion on the subject, vigorously led by your goodself in your columns, and the Council, would soon bring about a *practical* solution of this affair—a solution alike beneficial to the public at large as to the owners of vehicles. Apologising for the length of this letter.

Bombay, Oct. 19. CITIZEN.

BOMBAY.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Achille, Captain F. Forti, from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 19th inst. for Bombay.

MR. CHARLES GOODBURN, Superintendent of the Travelling Post Office, has been transferred to Bombay as Superintendent of the Overland Mail Express section.

A SMALL but sensible concession to the public convenience has just been sanctioned in the Telegraph Department. Henceforth all charges for re-addressed messages are to be abolished.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—On Saturday last a Hindoo, named Jeewun Shiva, was convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of committing housebreaking and theft of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 45-8-4 belonging to Heeroo, woman. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—On Saturday last a Mahomedan, named Cazee Goolam Ismail, reported to the Police that a goldsmith, named Nubbeebox, had absconded from Bombay, taking with him Rs. 62 belonging to complainant, which amount is alleged to have been given to accused by complainant for the purpose of making a gold ornament. The matter is in the hands of the Police.

WE understand that the officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers in Bombay are interesting themselves in establishing a Gymkhana in connection with the corps. In consequence of the support that is expected from the Agent of the Company, the heads of departments, and the officers of the Volunteers, no entrance fee or subscription money will be charged. It is anticipated that the club will be a great success.

WE hear that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has bought the mortgage on the annuity which was granted by Government to the late Bhow Russel as compensation for the old bunder property situated on the harbour foreshore. The mortgage has long been held by Mr. A. H. Wadia, who has obtained permission from the Supreme Court to sell the said property, in order to recover the loan of eight lacs of rupees which he had advanced upon it. For some time past there has been keen competition going on among the capitalists of Bombay for this property, and it has now fallen into the hands of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

A DEPUTATION TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—A deputation, composed of three well-known Bengalees, has arrived in Bombay with a view to present to Sir Richard Temple an address signed by 20,000 inhabitants of Bengal, expressing their obligations to Sir Richard for the interest he evinced, as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in the proposed College, for which Rs. 90,000 have already been subscribed. It is a deputation of the Calcutta Indian League, and consists of Baboo Sissar Coomar Ghose, editor *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Broghendra Coomar Roy, a rich zemindar, and Professor Calicharn Bannerjee, reputed to be a Bengalee orator.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Dhunbaejee. Deceased was a Parsee, woman, aged 43 years, who resided with her husband and family in the Fort. It appears that the deceased was discovered on the night previous at 8.30 o'clock to have taken some irritient poison, from which she became seriously ill, and was then removed to the hospital. When there she acknowledged she had taken arsenic, on account of frequent disagreements with her husband. She expired at 4-30 on Saturday morning. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic which she voluntarily administered to herself."

A BOMBAY SHARPER.—Two butchers, named Shaik Khairoo and Shaik Bapoo, residing at Nagpada, reported to the Police, that on Friday evening last on their leaving the Crawford Market, they met a Mussulman who took them to a stable at Punchayetwady, pointed out two cows that were in it, and offered them for sale on behalf of his master, who, he said, had authorised him to do so. A bargain, it appears, was struck, and the complainants paid the man Rs. 62, who at once walked away with the amount, stating that he was going to deliver it to his master. Subsequently, on the purchasers going to take possession of the cows, the owner put in an appearance and refused to deliver them up, denying all knowledge of the transaction. The Police are instituting inquiries as to the whereabouts of the accused.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE.—The building of a new Tower of Silence at Nowsaree at the expense of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta, of Bombay, is nearly completed. The work must have been very rapidly pushed on, for a Tower of Silence generally takes about two years to build, while the foundations of this structure were laid only in March last. A large concourse had gathered from Bombay, Surat, Broach, and other places, and the inauguration ceremony was performed in the presence of about 5,000 Zoroastrians. Perhaps a larger gathering may be expected at the consecration ceremony, which is likely to take place in January next. The only work that remains to be done is the laying of the flags or single stones for the exposure of dead bodies. There will be three rows of such flags, each row containing 65, giving a total of 195 flags The total circumference of the tower is 272 feet, and it stands 16 feet above the level of the ground. A small prayer-house containing the sacred fire, which stands in a straight line with a tower, is being built at the expense of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and is expected to be ready about the same time as the tower. It is to be hoped that measures will be adopted for the better protection from the sun of the masses of people who will attend the consecration ceremony than was the case in March last. All the arrangements made by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta for the comfort and convenience of the visitors to Nowsaree in that month were admirable except in this respect, that many of them were, during the performance of the ceremony, exposed to a burning sun.

RAILWAY BLACK MAIL.—The Madras Government, in a recent order, called the attention of the Railway to the fact that it is reported that subordinates in the Traffic Department are bribed to give preference to merchants and others dealing with them; and the Government requested that some steps should be taken at once to prevent this state of things. That black mail has been levied by the Railway subordinates from grain merchants is probable enough; but we do not think that the railway companies have done all in their power to present it. The class of subordinates which has to deal with merchants and which has the power of giving preference is very poorly paid. Until recently the grain registrar of the Madras Railway Company, a clerk on Rs. 50 or Rs. 70, had the disposal of wagons which were at the time selling at Rs. 50 each. The receiving and despatching clerks receive but Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month; and the employment of temporary clerks on low salaries for such posts is a mistake. Civil servants are paid enormous salaries to keep them honest, and unbribable. Why should smaller fry be deemed less likely to succumb to the tempter?—*Madras Mail.*

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on October 17, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. lb.	Bajri. per Re. lb.	Juwar. per Re. lb.	Rice. per Re. lb.	Ghi. per Re. lb.	Gram. per Re. lbs.	Grass. per Re. lb.
Rajkot	13½ / 15	15	18	9 / 10 / 12	1 30 / 2	13 / 14	20
Kotda Sangani	14½	16½	19½	9½	1 33	...	...
Khambhalia	13	20	22½	12	1 30	...	...
Joriya	16	18	20	12½	1 35	...	...
Morvi	16	17½	19	10	2	...	50
Dhrol	13	17	20	12	2	...	40
Wadhwan	14	14	...	10	2	...	...
Wankaner	13	18	20	11½	2	15	...
Limri	14	14	...	12	2 10	13	60
Bhokia	12	12	...	10	2	12	...
Muli	13	15	16	10	2	12	29
Lakhtar	14½	15½	16½	11	2 10	14	...
Chotila	12	14	14	9	2	...	...
Jhalawar	13	15	16	10	2	12	...
Chuda	14	14	16	10	2 5	14	...
Bhaunagar	13	15	16	13	2	14	25
Mahuwa	16	16½	19½	14	1 35	11	45
Sihor	18	17	17	12	2 5	15	40
Talaja	17	18	11	12	2	11	30
Palitana	15	16	17	12	1 35	10	30
Sejam Station	15	14	15	11	2	13	...
Wala	12	12	14	12	2	12	...
Lathi	13	14	18	11½	1 30	11	65
Babra	13	14	15	10	2	10	...
Jetpur	12½	13½	15½	9	2	10	...
Junsvarh	13	15½	18	11	1 25	...	18
Bagasra	14½	16½	21	11	1 35	11	...
Manawadar	14	18	11	10	1 15	...	40
Bantwa	13	19	20	11	1 22½	...	...
Manekwa Station	14	14	16	10	1 30	11	...
Jafarabad	16	17	22	14	1 30	14	...
Goodal	14	13	15	9	1 20	10	25
Dhoraji	12½	14½	14½	9	1 20	10	20

* Pullis

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles turned out on Saturday afternoon for their first Battalion Parade, and the result, considering the short time they have been at work, was eminently satisfactory, and flattering alike to the earnestness with which the men have set to their drill and to the efforts of Sergeant Major Kennyon and his assistant Corporals from the 11th and 66th Regiments, who have been instructing them. The place of assembly on Saturday was at the Town Hall, where the companies formed, and whence they marched, headed by the band of the 20th N. I., to the Esplanade near the Bandstand. Each of the six companies was fairly well represented, the total number on parade being 16 officers and 200 N. C. officers and privates. The sides of the streets between the Town Hall to the Bandstand—Church Gate St., Rampart Row, &c. &c.—were crowded with people, Europeans and natives, and large numbers of spectators also surrounded and even overran the parade ground; and the universal opinion was that as a rule the companies acquitted themselves very well indeed. There were exceptions, and some serious ones; and we hope both officers and men will work hard during this week to correct all mistakes before Saturday next, when the first regular inspection will take place. Major Layard is about to leave for England by the next mail, and before making over command of the Corps to his successor, Major Sexton, he wishes to hold an inspection parade. Every man who belongs to the Corps, and knows his drill, should make an effort to be present, and we hope that heads of business establishments will freely give their employés leave for the occasion.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presiding. The notice convening the meeting was read and the directors' report and the audited accounts, which had been previously circulated, were taken as read, after which the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by W. G. Gordon, Esq., that the directors' report and audited accounts of the company, made up to 30th June 1877 which have already been printed and circulated amongst the shareholders, be adopted.

Proposed by Soonderao Raghunath, Esq., and seconded by Khetsey Shamjee, Esq., that Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq., and seconded by Gungadas Rumchordase, Esq., that the nomination of Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla and Alexander McHisch as directors in room of Messrs. James Melville, resigned, and W. G. Hall, proceeded to England, be hereby confirmed.

Proposed by Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and seconded by Raghowjee Runsord, Esq., that Messrs. S. W. Read, and Gungadas Kissordas be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Nursey Kessowjee, Esq. and seconded by W. G. Gordon, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of CARGO BOATS and BARGES

SUNK in the HARBOUR on the evening of the 28th ultimo are informed, that in the event of their not taking more ACTIVE MEASURES to REMOVE the same within 14 days from this date, the same will be removed or destroyed by the Trustees of the Port, charging ALL EXPENSES attending the same to the Owners.

The Deputy Conservator and his Department are ready to afford such assistance as may lay in his power.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign sents of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bits of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations proposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Throadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Glandular Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, also a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to cure a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and quality we excellent can produce in quality 35s. 25s.	Finest
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots...8s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.	
Ditto ditto, with Prunch heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Misteries and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price note*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at he rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now pen to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Bun Side, Rs. 200, Keep Sake, Rs. 175. Wadia Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

Mr. Cawasjee takes this opportunity of returning his best and most heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends and supporters of his father for the very kind inquiries they have made during his late difficulties, which eventually led to a law suit, and for the interest they have evinced in his welfare; and he requests that the same kind patronage and support which was accorded to his father may be continued to him in future.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, aware of seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted,